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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI. NO. 15 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17 1923. TWO ANNAS

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The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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Destroys Mosquitoes. Rs. 1-4-0 per box
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Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

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Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucomo, Iritis Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal, Ulcer, Redness, etc by our LOTUS HONEY, SAFE remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to—
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P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1923		
20th January	..MANTUA ..	10,902
27th ,,	..NALDERA† ..	15,825
3rd February	..MALWA ..	10,941
10th ,,	..KAISAR-I-HIND..	11,430
17th ,,	..KHYBER ..	9,014
24th ,,	..MACEDONIA† ..	11,089
3rd March	..CALEDONIA ..	7,622
10th ,,	..DEVANHA ..	8,092
17th ,,	..CHINA ..	7,952
24th ,,	..MOREA* ..	10,911
31st ,,	..MANTUA ..	10,902
7th April	..MALWA ..	10,941
14th ,,	..KAISAR-I-HIND..	11,430
21st ,,	..NARKUNDA† ..	16,227
28th ,,	..MACEDONIA ..	11,089
5th May	..CALEDONIA ..	7,622
12th ,,	..PLASSY ..	7,393
19th ,,	..MOLDAVIA† ..	15,800
20th ,,	..CHINA ..	7,952

*Through steamers from China.
†Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
19th January	..WARFIELD* ..	6,060
2nd February	..GAMARIA* ..	5,255
16th ,,	..MANULA* ..	7,261
7th March	..MUNDRA* ..	7,275
16th ,,	..DOMALA ..	8,441
30th ,,	..MATIANA ..	8,900
13th April	..MULBERA ..	9,100
27th ,,	..MANTOLA ..	8,963
11th May	..DUMANA ..	8,600
25th ,,	..MERKARA ..	8,285

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, STRAITS & CHINA.

1923.		
24th January	..SICILIA ..	
15th February	..SOUDAN	
28th March	..SICILIA ..	
28th April	..SOUDAN	
31st May	..SICILIA	

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
9th February ..	NARKUNDA ..	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Dongola for China.
9th March ..	MOLDAVIA ..	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Karmala for China.
6th April ..	NALDERA ..	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Nyanza for China.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
18th Jan. '23 ..	BAMORA.. ..	Busra via K'war & Karachi.
19th ,, ..	VARELA ..	Busra via Karach
22nd ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war
24th ,, ..	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 123.

NOTICE.

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AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNIN MACKENZIE & CO.,
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P. O. Box 163.
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11 and 12, Suparibag Road, Parel, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
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Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Bengal Maru.	T. Takeuchi	5374	7 Jan.	25 Jan.
Saiko Maru	K. Aoyama	4882	10 Jan.	18 Jan.
Kamakura Maru	F. Fujiswa	5829	18 Jan.	27 Jan.
Muroran Maru.	T. Horiuchi	5354	20 Jan.	2 Feb.
Awa Maru.	J. Saito.	6022	27 Jan.	8 Feb.

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
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Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailings bout.
S. S. "Vittoria"	4300	20th January 1923.
S. S. "Jalatarang"	4300	31st January 1923.

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

BANKING

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.
(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.
Authorised Cap. Esc. 48,000,000 $00—£10,953,000
Paid-up Capital Esc. 24,000,000 $00—£ 5,328,000
Reserved Fund Esc. 27,200,000 $00—£6,038,400
(At Par Exchange.)
HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Bombay Club Building, Esplanade Road.
BRANCHES:
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9, Bishopgate, London, E. C. 2.
NEW YORK:
91, Liberty Street,
PARIS:
9, Rue de Helder.
BRAZIL:—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Pernambucco, do Norte Para, Manaos.
PORTUGAL: Aveiro, Beja Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz, Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Nortalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes Mizeu.
ADJACENT ISLANDS.—Punshal (Maderia), Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).
WEST AFRICA:—S. Vincente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert) Eissan and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa, (Belgian Congo), S. Thomo, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.
EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques Inhambane, Beira, Chinde, Tete. Quelimane, Moeambique Ibo.
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CHINA: Macau,
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Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.
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Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... ,, 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 72,50,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 29,90,390
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 18,00,000
HEAD OFFICE:
Mandvi, Baroda.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad Patan and Amreli.
DIRECTORS:
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Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
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Rajoi Raghunath Shirgaokar Esq., B.A., LL.B. (Suba, Baroda State)
Anant Narayan Datar Esq., (Accountant General, Baroda State).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes, on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rates on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Calcutta
Baghdad	Colombo
Bahrein	Hillah
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
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BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LD.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	,,	55,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls	,,	45,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	,,	89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 2 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD and SILVER imported.
STOCK and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
W. T. JONES.
Manager.

BANKING

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 31-3-22 ...	59,82,112/8

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS.—Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOAN AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
General Banking and Exchange business of every description transacted.
T. C. ANDERSON,
General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital	Authorised	100,00,000
Capital	Issued	50,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital	Paid-up	25,80,130.
Reserved	Fund	18,00,000

HEAD OFFICE LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
AmballaCity	Hyderabad	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant	(Sind)	Okara
Bombay	Jullundur	(Deesste
Cawnpore	Jammu	Montgomery),
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annm.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 65,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
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Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
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Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Frengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbins	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

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DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH
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INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LD.
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A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
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Secretaries and Man's

INSURANCE

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THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LD.
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Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
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For particulars apply to—
J. C. BOSE.
The Secretary or The Chief Agents,
309, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
309, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LD
HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
A PROGRESSIVE INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.

	Rs.
Total Invested Funds Exceed	54,00,000
Total Claims Paid over	14,00,000
New Business—1921	55,88,500
New Business—Jan. to Aug., 1922 ...	36,22,000

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Messrs. DHURANDHAR BROTHERS, Chief Agents,
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THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD
(Incorporated in India 1907)
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents
Insure under an Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
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27.	Coral Island, 4 vols.	3	0
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AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 115 PACKAGES COTTON CLOTH, COTTON CHECK CLOTH FLANNEL BLANKETS AND JAPANESE POPLINS.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 17th Jan. at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA AND CO will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Abdulla Allarakhia & Co.

A A 4000 419/21—3 cases each 50 pieces cotton check cloth 27 inches 24 yards.
A A M—424/26—3 cases each 50 pieces cotton cloth 27 inches 24 yards.
A A 4232-425/31—4 cases each of 50 pieces of Japanese Poplins 27 inches 27½/30 yards.
C A 447/48—2 cases each 60 pieces cotton cloth 27 inches 24 yards.
C A 6033 394/95—2 cases each 30 pieces cotton cloth 28 inches 30 yards.
A A M 401/8 8 cases each 50 pieces cotton. cloth 27 inches 24 yards.
C C 6020 409/16—8 cases each 50 pieces cotton cloth 27 inches 24 yards.
A A M 468/468—5 cases each 50 pieces cotton cloth 27 inches 24 yards.
A A M 482/86—5 cases each 50 pieces cotton cloth 27 inches 24 yards.
C A Y 472/81—10 cases each 60 pieces cotton cloth 27 inches 24 yards.
A A M 493/95—3 cases each 50 pieces cotton check cloth 27 inches 24 yards.
C C 6020 497/98—2 cases each 50 pieces cotton cloth 27 inches 24 yards.
C A Y 499/506—8 cases each 60 pieces cotton cloth 27 inches 24 yards.
A A 6033 507/508—2 cases each 30 pieces cotton cloth 28 inches 30 yards.
A A 4000 509/24—16 cases each 50 pieces cotton check cloth 27 inches 24 yards.
A A 4000 529/30—2 cases each 50 pieces cotton check cloth 27 inches 24 yards.
C A Y 531/39—9 cases each 60 pieces cotton cloth 27 inches 24 yards.
C A Y 547/54—8 cases each 50 pieces cotton cloth 27 inches 24 yards.
A A 4000 555/59—5 cases each 50 pieces cotton check cloth 27 inches 24 yards.
A A 6296 & Co. 560/62—3 case seach 30 pieces cotton cloth 27 inches 25 yards.
A A M. 563/64—2 cases each 50 pieces cotton check cloth 27 inches 24 yards.
By the order of the concerned.
2 Bales, 40 pieces, each flannel.
3 Bales of 500 nos. White Blankets.

AUCTION SALE OF 29 CASES BRASS CIRCLES, 1 CASE TABLE SPOONS, 1 CASE IVORY, 6 CASKS CEMENT AND PACKAGES RED LEAD POWDER PAINT, TILES ETC.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 17th Jan., at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA AND CO will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs Abdulla Allarakhia and Co.

A A M or nil 529/32—4 cases each 280 lbs. brass circles 12 ozs 6¼ inches.
A A M 533/38—6 cases each 280 lbs. brass circles 14 ozs. 8 inches.
A A M 539/43—5 cases each 280 lbs. brass circles 14 ozs. 9 inches.
A A D or nil 988/94 and 1148/52—12 cases each 280 lbs brass circles 12 ozs. 5 inches.
A A D 1146/47—2 cases each 280 lbs brass circles 14 ozs 8 inches.
Also by order of the Bank concerned.
1 case table spoons,
1 case ivory.
6 casks cement, 2 kegs Red Lead Powder.
3 Kegs Paint, 2 cases Tiles and 11 Field Powras.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO DEALERS IN MOTOR ACCESSORIES.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 CASES GOODYEAR RUBBER TYRES, ARABIC TUBES, GOODRICH TYRES, CLIMAX AND U. S. TUBES, PRESTO PATCH, AMERO, REPUBLIC TYRES, FEDERAL MATS, ETC., ETC.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 17th inst. at 3-0 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. M. H. Maidon & Co.

No. 100—1 case containing 18 Goodyear Tyres 815 x 105 and 50 Arabic Tubes 30 x 3½
No. 101—1 case containing 20 Goodrich Tyres 30 x 3½ and 50 Arabic Tubes 30 x 3½
No. 102—1 case containing 14 Climax Tubes 31 x 4 and 5 Goodyear Tyres 815 x 105 and 50 U S Tubes 30 x 3½.
No. 103—1 case containing 16 Climax Tubes 31 x 4 and 50 U S Tubes 30 x 3½
No. 104—1 case containing 2 Goodyear Tyres 815 x 105 (N. S.) and 1 Goodyear Tyre 815 x 105 (Plain) and 10 Goodyear Tyres 880 x 120 (N. S.) and 12 Presto Patch and 6 packages Amero.
No. 105—1 case containing 9 Goodyear Tyres (Plain) 815 x 105 and 10 Republic Tyres 880 x 120 and 24 Federal Mats.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT CHAWPATY, WALKESHWAR ROAD.

Under instructions from Mr. Vadilal Purshottamdas the mortgagee and in exercise of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 20th day of September, 1920, and made between Ramcoover Surajmal of the one part, Nandlal Thackersidas of the second part and the said Vadilal Purshottamdas of the third part, Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 17th day of January, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned immoveable property situate at Walkeshwa Road, Chowpatty.

LOT A:—All that piece or parcel of land together with the bungalow, messuages, tenements or buildings, standing thereon situate at Chowpaty fronting the Walkeshwar Road without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,128 and two-fifth sq. yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 823 and others, New No. 2121 and others, Old Survey No. 12, and New Survey No. 7297 and bounded on the East by Plot No. 12 and demised by the trustees of the Dady Sheth Charity Estate to Shivdayal Shivsamal, on the West by Plot No. 10 demised by the said Trustees to Mr. Hormusji Maneckji Daruwalla, on the North by the property of the said Trustees and on the South by the said Walkeshwar Road and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2475 and Street No. 4 and which said premises are in the occupation or possession of the said Ramcoover Soorajmal or his tenants.

LOT B: All that piece or parcel of land together with the bunglow messauges, tenement or dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Chowpaty fronting the Walkeshwar Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 949 and fiftyeighth by hundredth Sq. yards or thereabout and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 323 and others, new Nos. 2121 and others, old Survey No. 12, new Survey No. 7297, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards East by the plot No. 4 demised by the said Trustees to Amarchand Choonilal on or towards the West by plot No. 12 demised by the said Trustees to Shivdayal Shivsamal, on or towards the North by the property of the said Trustees and on or towards the South by the said Walkeshwar Road and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D No. 2470/72 and Street Nos. 2 and 3 and are in the occupation of the said Nandlal Thakersidas or his tenants.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Diwan Attorneys for the mortgagees at their office at Medows Street, Fort or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th Jan. 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE JAVA SUGAR.

Under Instructions from Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co. Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on THURSDAY, the 18th inst. sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Khand Bazar at the shop of Mr. Velji Damji. On account and risk of Mr. Tribhowandas Devidas.—

246 Bags white Java sugar ex S. S. "Pasha.'

The above bags are lying at No. 10 Princes and Victoria Dock bonded Ware-house.—

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS FURNITURE BELONGING TO ARDESHIR BOMANJI DUBASH ESQR., AT NAPEAN SEA ROAD.

On SUNDAY, the 21st day of January, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 115 Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best platedware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumb-waiters, teapoys, marble top tables, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets table ornaments, fancy vases writing tables, glass door book-cases, silver cabinets, one sweet-tone cottage piano, one mahogany full size slate billiard table with accessories, Chesterfield sofa and easy chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments fancy vases, rich carpets, single & double almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, ice box, verandah furniture, blackwood open carved furniture, reclining sofas, hat stands, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE SALT PANS.

Suit No. 5384 of 1922.

Bai RUKHIABAI, widow of Abdoola Abdool Rahim and another ..... Plaintiffs
vs.
RAHIMTOOLA ABDUL RAHIM and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Nanabhai Hormasji Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed by the High Court in the abovementioned Suit and pursuant to the Judge's Order made herein on the 22nd day of December, 1922, and with the consent of the Mortgagee Abdul Cadar Abdulla Haji Dawood, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 129 Apollo Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th January, 1923, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), the four salt pans respectively called Navikhar, Kolekhkhar, Vad Agar and Morani Bhathi Agar, situated at Bellapur in Taluka Salsette, District Thana, particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written together with all the bungalows, outhouses and lands appurtenant thereto.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at their rooms in Fort or at the office of Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, High Court, at No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INDUSTRIAL COTTON MILL TOGETHER WITH ITS MACHINERY, LAND, ETC., AT FERGUSON ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver in Suit No. 5058 of 1922 (G. D. Billimoria vs. S. D. Billimoria) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 25th inst. sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the following:—

FIRST.—All that piece of Foras vacant land, situate at Ferguson Road without the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring about 3278 square yards and bearing new Survey Nos. 1/2765 and 2/2809 and Collector's old Nos. 320, 321 and 322 and New Nos. A/12354 and A/12358 and bounded on the East by the property of Haji Salemohomed Haji Usman, on the West by a Beer Factory, on the South by the property leased to the Lessees and beyond that by Mayer Sassoon Mills, on the North partly by the property of Haji Salemahomed Haji Usman and partly by the Ferguson Road aforesaid and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward Nos. 2020, (3) and 2221 (1) and Street Nos. 1216 B. and 1217.

SECOND:—All that piece of Foras vacant land, situate at Ferguson Road, without the Fort of Bombay admeasuring about 6000 square yards and bearing New Survey Nos. 1/2765 and 1/2766 and Collector's Old Nos. 320, 321 and 322 and New Nos. A/12354 and A/12358 and bounded on the East by the property of Haji Sale Mahomed Haji Usman on the West by a Beer Factory, on the South by Meyer Sassoon Mills, on the North by the property of the Lessor and beyond that by Ferguson Road and are assessed by the Municipality under G Ward Nos. 2020 (3) and 2221 (1) and Street Nos. 1216B, and 1217 together with the buildings standing thereon and the engine, boiler plant machinery and weaving looms about 101, and other accessories yarn in process loose yarn, etc., lying at the premises.

For further particulars apply to N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver, or to Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., at their office at 112, Esplanade Road.

AUCTION SALE OF OPTICAL GOODS OF SHANTI BROTHERS LTD. (IN LIQUIDATION) AS A GOING CONCERN TOGETHER WITH THE RIGHT OF THE LIQUIDATOR TO THE OCCUPANCY OF THE SHOP AT KALBADEVI ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Official Liquidator of Shanti Brothers Ltd. (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 22nd instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. at Shanti Brothers Ltd., at Kalbadevi Road

Optical goods such as E. Motor, surfacing and grinding machine, cast iron dies, rolled gold spects, ready made rolled gold and nickel frames, sides, screws, tinted and smoke colour goggles, eye-glass chains, folders, asting frames assorted lances and glasses, pebbles, monocles thermometers, artificial eyes, English rolled jewellery, binocular, cases A. L. & P. etc., showcases, cupboards, typewriter, clock, etc., etc., as a going concern together with the right of the Liquidator to the occupancy of the shop.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

By order of the Banks and Offices concerned:—

3 casks containing Bichromate of Potash about 22 cwts.
1 case Cycle Covers and Tubes.
2 cases containing Polishing Mops, Felt Bobs, Brushes, Flour Emery, etc.

By order of the concerned:—

4,000 Blue Woollen Jerseys.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred Landaulette.
1 second-hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 second-hand rubber tyred Palanquin Office Shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.
1 Arab horse in harness.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of Indo-Lusitanian Resources Development Co., Ltd., in Liquidation. Furniture belonging to the above Company, such as writing tables, chairs, Remington typewriter, sofas, cupboards, bedsteads, tables, teapoys, cycles, show-cases, etc., etc.

Also furniture of a European gentleman.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHADAK OR CANBAD BOWEL ROAD.

Under instructions from No. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1738 of 1918 (Rabiabai, widow of Moosa Hajee Joonas Noorani vs. Julekhabai and others) and pursuance to the decree herein dated 26th November, 1921, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 1st February, 1923, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following valuable property.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground situate, lying and being in old town on the south side of Khadak or Canbad Bowel Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing 293 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1309 and 1309 and New Survey No. 1/2950 and in the Books of the Municipal Assessment under Street No. 209.13 and Ward No. 1044, and bounded as follows: on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage common to the premises and the house of Aral Mandoz, on or towards the West by the house of David Solomon, on or towards the North by the said Canbad Bowel Row and on or towards the South partly by the property of the late Moosa, Hajee Joonas, partly by the property of Jivraj Munjee and also partly by the property of Khoja Ahmed Habib.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors to the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 17th January, 1923.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20 Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT GRANT ROAD OR CHUNAM KILN ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY OPPOSITE GOVINDJI VASANJI'S SHOP AND AT THE JUNCTION OF LAMINGTON ROAD AND GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 16th day of December, 1920, and made between Abdul Currim Latiff, Sulleman Latiff and Abu Bakar Latiff of the one part and Mahomedbhoy I. M. Rowjee of the other part Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 18th day of January 1923 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises the undermentioned property—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras tenure now redeemed situate at Grant Road or Chunam Kiln Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and eight square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 399, 399, New No. 13904, Old Survey No. 171 and New Survey No. 3/7363 together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2437, Street Nos. 454, 458 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Dharamdas Devidas on or or towards the West by the said Chunam Kiln Street on or towards the North by the public road known as Grant Road and on or towards the South by the property of Gossanee Bhagwanpuree Sadhapuree.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla; attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT BHANDARI STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of Sale granted to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 16th day of April, 1919, and made between Odhavji Dhunjibhai of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 19th day of January, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

THE SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bhandari Street outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 135-3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1882, New No. 9016, Old Survey No. 132 and New Survey No. 2/4878 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C. Ward No. 7469 and Street Nos. 29-31 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage on or toward the West by the said Bhandari Street on or towards the North by the property of Vishwanath Ganoba Futane and on towards the South by the property of Anandji Dewa and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Mulla & Mulla, Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5152.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, SLIDING DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD, SWEET TONE COTTAGE PIANO PICTURE PLATEDWARE GLASSWARE, CARPETS, ICE REFRIGERATOR.

On THURSDAY, the 18th January 1923 in Gordon House, Landsdown Road, Apollo Bunder, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction selected pieces of furniture, comprising of sliding dining table sideboard, dinner waggon dumbwaiters, tea tables, handsome silver show and cabinet, sweet-tone cottage piano, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs to match, carved table, brass top centre table, palmstands, silk tapestry lined drawing room suit, Chesterfield chairs tea tables, low arm chairs, ladies' fancy writing table, hatstands, card tables, English carpets, bedroom furniture, mirror almirahs cloth and gown press, dressing tables, marble top wash tables and toilet set, revolving bookstands and revolving chairs, ice box, rich picture glassware, crockery, etc., etc.

The property of Captain A. F. Henriques, I.M.D. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 85, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4083.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES

75 lbs. Switches and Crossings, Grabs, Steel Sheet piling, Crucibles, Drop Forged Spanners, Adjustable Spanners, Gas Meters, Smith tools assorted, Canvas and rubber hose pipe, Motor and Dynamo parts, Electrical Instruments, Engineers Tools assorted, Carpenters Tools assorted, A. C. Motors 15 and 30 H.P., Jacks, Crab Winches, Metal Alloy, Grindstones, Telephone Instruments and accessories, Machine Tools, Anvils, Augers, Pulley blocks, Overland Motor Car spares, Horse clipping machine, Cart wheels, Wagons, Steam cranes, steam tractor, steam exavator, bulb angles, ship plates, high steel, tool steel, Bailing presses, Disinfectors, Steam Boilers, Pulsometer Pumps, Deck Pumps, Steel Derricks, Steam Drop Stamps, etc. etc.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 17th Jan. 1923 and on the following days at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Government Stores, Haji Bunder, Sewree, the above mentioned goods.

The attention of all Engineering Firms and organizations is specially invited to this Sale as stocks of several lines are now to be cleared and further supplies will not be available. Many of the stores are in new condition.

A deposit of 50 per cent. in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

The sale is subject to conditions which will be posted and can be seen at the office of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Amrut Building, Ballard Pier, at the Surplus Government Stores Depot, Haji Bunder, Sewree, and which will be read out at the commencement of the Auction Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 20th January, 1923, at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building St. Nos. 15, 36, Case No. 24, 44, Kolbhat Wadi (Kalbadevi).

Building St. Nos. 265, 271, 259, 263A, 255, 257, 574-578, Case Nos. 7, 8, 9, 12, Chunam Kiln Lane, Bhindi Bazar (Parel Road).

Building St. Nos. 202, 204, Case No. 99, 1st Nawroji Hill Road.

AUCTION SALE OF 73 BALES HINGHANGHAT COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 20th January 1923, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the G. I. P. Railway Co.'s Goods yard Colaba on account of the Insurance Office concerned the following goods damaged by fire:—

73 Bales Hinghanghat Cotton C. P. No. R. R. 4644/85 Invoice No. 7 of 18-12-22 from Hinghanghat to Colaba.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th January, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS

EMPRESS THEATRE

Direction: Madan Theatres Ltd.
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
Madan Theatres, Ld. have made special arrangements in Europe to produce their own films for the Indian public featuring

SANSONIA

The Strongest Man in Europe who will appear in a series of SENSATIONAL STORIES
The second of this extraordinary Series
THIS WEEK
"THE IRON FIST"
featuring
The Mighty SANSONIA
THRILLS! SUSPENSE! ACTION!

ARYA SUBODH NATAK MANDALI
will celebrate their esteemed play
ASURI LALASA
at the
BOMBAY THEATRE, GRANT ROAD,
Wed. 17th Jan. 1923 after-noon at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
Special Attraction — Special Attraction
Miss Mary's
Wonderful Dance in the 1st and 2nd Acts
Rates of admission Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1-8, 1, As. 8,
To save disappointment reserve your seats beforehand at Madhavashram.
K P. PANDIT
Manager, Bombay Season.

Under Public Patronage
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
(Founded by Late
Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE)
will stage at the
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE,
ON
Wednesday 17th Jan. 1923 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.
SHAHA SHIWAJI
Saturday 20th Jan. 1923 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
VIDYAHARAN
Sunday 21st Jan. 1923 at 2 p.m. (S.T.)
SHARADA
Proprietor.

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END CINEMA

Another Magnificent Universal Drama
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
"Afraid to Fight"
5 Reels — Featuring
Frank Mayo — Frank Mayo — Frank Mayo

"My Brother Tom whipped everybody in the army," said the little sister of Tom Harper to a prize fight manager; and Tom Harper found a way, with a bum lung and no job, to put his crippled sister back on her legs and support her and his mother. Every "vet" knows at least a part of the story of "Afraid to Fight" from actual experience. See Frank Mayo in the best picture of his career.

Wanted—Three thousand dollars at once! A jobless ex-soldier needs it badly for his destitute home and a kid sis who never will work if she doesn't have an operation at once. See how he gets them!

THE GREATEST BOXING MATCH EVER SCREENED!
"AFRAID TO-FIGHT"
The Programme includes the International Screen Magazine and a 2-Reel Century Comedy, featuring the pet Comedian of the millions
HARRY SWEET--HARRY SWEET
Four Shows TO-DAY at 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road.)

GLOBE CINEMA

(SANDHURST ROAD)
TO-DAY
3rd instalment
PATHE SUPER SERIAL
"THE TIGER'S TRAIL"
WITH
RUTH ROLAND AND GEORGE LARKIN
also
PATHE PICTORIAL &
PATHE COMIC

INTERESTING & INSTRUCTIVE!
NOVELTY CINEMA

(Grant Road Tram Terminus.
presents
HINDUSTHAN FILMS CO.'S
GREAT MYTHOLOGICAL PRODUCTION
Pandav—Vanvas
Don't fail to witness the vils of Gambling and draw a lesson from it.
Daily 4 shows—5 shows on Saturdays, Sundays & Holidays

THIS WEEK AND TO-NIGHT
CINEMA MAJESTIC

presents
The Super-gorgeous Production
SHISHUPAL WADHA
OR
RAJSOOYA YAGNA
Produced by
Hindoosthan Cinema Film Co.
See how Krishna the almighty helps Pandavas to fulfil the Rajsooya Sacrifice by divinely setting at naught the wily tricks of the Kaurawas.
Popular prices.
Time 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30
Extra Show on holidays at 3-30.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
Our special programme this week
Topics of the ay
Pictured by
Kohinoor Film Co.
GAYA CONGRESS
AND
The most powerful drama
TULSIDAS.
IN 7 REELS
Also
PATHE GAZETTE,
Latest News of the World.
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m
PRICES AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Direction: Madan Theatres Ltd:
Daily at 6 and 9-30 p. m.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
In Alexandre Dumas'
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS"
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS"
THE CROWNING TRIUMPH OF THE MOTION PICTURE!

EMPIRE THEATRE

Direction: Madan Theatres, Ltd.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15& 10 P. M.
NORMA TALMADGE'S
Latest Select Picture
"THE WAY OF A WOMAN"
A Story that pleases, thrills and holds you entranced every minute]

EMPIRE THEATRE

Direction: MADAN THEATRES LTD.
LOOK OUT!
NEXT SATURDAY January 20th
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
"THE IDLE CLASS"
2 OF HIM
HIM AND HIMSELF
A riot of laughter from start to finish.

Gandharv Natak Mandali

Wednesday 17th Jan. 1923 (P.M. Night 8-30
SVAYAMVAR]
Saturday 20th Jan. 1923 (P.M. Night 8-30
MRUCCHAKATIK
Sunday 21st January 1923 (P.M. Noon 3)
DRAUPADI
Managar.

CC-0. With financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No..... Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" " to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department "The Bombay Chronicle Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A TUTOR, knowing Urdu to teach two boys Mathematics and English for two hours. Apply Box No. 8940, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6127

WANTED—A LADY TAILOR. Apply Box No. 8946, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6148

WANTED.—AGENTS to represent Life and Fire Insurance Company of Bombay in all Principle Towns of India, energetic and influential Agents should apply Box No. 8949 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C.15439.

WANTED—CLERKS for Life Department. Apply those who have experience in the line to Box No. 8948, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 15438

WANTED—Experienced men to work Bucyrus Steam Shovels. Apply stating salary required to the CENTRAL PROVINCES PORTLAND CEMENT CO., Ltd. Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay. C.15441.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—CLERK with knowledge of Correspondence and Book-keeping. Parsee preferred. Apply MEHERJI BOMONJI CASSINATH, 5, Oak Lane, Fort, next to Thacker Booksellers.
A R6126.

EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER and two CLERKS, who read and write English. Rapid advancement for good work. DOCTOR HINMAN, American Specialist, Girgaum Back Road, near Imperial Cinema.
A R6142

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—LEDGER CLERK with experience in Book-Keeping. Apply stating past experience and salary required to Box No. 8950 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
A 15443

WANTED—CLERKS, knowing accountancy, salesmanship and stock-keeping. Only experienced men need apply with testimonials in person to the PRAMASHAW MOTOR CAR CO., Hughes Road, next to A. Hyland Ltd., Bombay.
A R5117

WANTED AT ONCE—Experienced GRADUATE TEACHER (Sec. Lang. Fr.) coach Matric Boy. Must guarantee success. Apply Box No. 8943, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6143

WANTED.—A DEMONSTRATOR for the Government Dyeing School and Factory Shahdara Lahore. Pay Rs. 75 per mensem. The applicants must be able to handle dyeing, bleaching and finishing machinery and possess practical experience of working a Dye-House and fair knowledge of English. DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES, Punjab, Lahore.
A 15353.

WANTED for Government and Municipal Jobs as STENOGRAPHERS or TYPISTS, youths, TO LEARN, the twin arts of Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Typewriting by Touch System at convenient time and rates. Guaranteed Individual Coaching until successful. Enrolment daily. STANDARD TYPEWRITER Co., Expert Tutors of Shorthand and Typewriting 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Messrs Cox and Co., Fort.
E C

WANTED—A SUB-ASST. SURGEON for TANGANYIKA TERRITORY GOVERNMENT on a three years' agreement. Must be an L. C. P. S., of Bombay and must have the experience in Public Health Office. Pay Rs 200 p.m. rising to Rs. 250 p.m. by annually Rs. 10 free 2nd class passage both ways. Apply with copies of testimonials personally to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., Agents, Tanganyika Territory, 121, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
E R6140

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN experienced graduate desires EMPLOYMENT in any capacity. Moderate salary. Best references. Apply Box No. 8939 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R6125.

JOURNALIST AND PROOFREADER knowing French, English Book-keeping, Typewriting and some short hand (French and English), seeks employment. Apply at once Box. No. 8947, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R6148

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Big pucca built GODOWNS Homjee Hall, Mazagon Road, near Station. Apply there.
C R6097

TO BE LET—Fort, Cowasjee Patel Street and Barber Lane Corner, new Lakhani Building, for shops and Offices.
C R6069

TO LET—Up-to-date offices and one residential FLAT in Elphinstone Circle, available. Apply to DEVKARAN NANJEE & SONS, 17, Elphinstone Circle.
C R6095.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET at Santa Cruz on Ghor Bunder Road, the GROUND FLOOR of an airy bungalow for high class Hindoos only. Apply to JAYANTILAL & SON, Jewellers, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.
C R 5985.

TO LET—Comodious and airy FLATS at Matunga, opp. Improvement Trust Office, near King's Circle, Rent cheap. Apply DESAI & BHUTA, No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R6064

TO LET—OFFICE ROOMS in a prominent building on Esplanade Road, opp. the Clock Tower. Apply Box No. 8937, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R6129

OFFICES to let in Tamarind Lane, Fort. Apply to Box No. 8945, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R6146

TO LET—A newly built Bangalow at Santacruz, five minutes' walk from Ry. Station Juem Road. Consisting of ground and First Floor and also a Vacant Plot for Sale. Apply: L. GORDHANDAS & CO., 72, Apollo St., above Pearse's Hotel
C R6133.

TO BE LET—Two Pucca Built Godowns 32' x 31' and 32' x 25' at Dolker Street and Hospital Lane Mazagon. Apply, within or to Mr. Mogrelia c/o Messrs. Jehangir and Soorvai, 56, Esplanade Road.
C R6144

TO LET on lease an IDEAL PLOT of about 3,000 sq. yds. centrally situated at Tardeo, suitable for a Cinema or a Theatre or a Show Room. Also another plot of about 3,500 sq. yds. behind the above suitable for a Factory or Motor Works and Garages. For rent, etc., apply to Box No. 8912, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R6050

ADMIRABLY SUITED for shops, showrooms, Offices opposite old Custom House Fort, Floors 1, 2 and 3 and ground floor; can to the Manager, RAJA BAHADUR SHIVLAL be suitably partitioned. Apply within as also MOTILAL OFFICE, 20, Apollo Street, Fort (over Apollo Street Post Office.)
C.15440.

TO LET on a long lease, either for a FACTORY or for GARAGES, etc., a vacant PLOT OF LAND of about 8500 sq yds., also motor garages at Rs. 40 at Tardeo Road Opp. Adamji Peerbhoy's Mills. For Rent etc., apply to TULSIDAS MORARJI, 14 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
C

TO LET—Opposite the G.I.P.Rly. Gymkhana Sopari Baug Road, Parel, on Plot No. 76 belonging to Mr. Ismail Munji one flat of 5 rooms with modern convenience, garden on all sides, well ventilated fit for Europeans. Apply on the premises. C.15295.

TO LET—Two big GODOWNS at Chinchbunder near Mandvi, measurnig about 2,000 and 2,500 square feet respectively at the most reasonable rates. Apply to PURSHOTAM JETHABHAI JOSHI, Plot No. 33, Chinchbunder, Bombay.
C R6136

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

WANTED FURNITURES in small lots or large quantity. Good opportunity for those breaking their houses. Apply Post Box 8090, Bombay.

FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office room, drawing room furnitures at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO., 864, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post, Bombay.

HOUSEHOLD and OFFICE FURNITURE on Hire, buyers and sellers, apply to BYREN & CO., 131, Great Western Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
H 6068

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.,

ELECTRICAL MOTORS from 5 to 50 H. P., A. C, 400 volts supply at reduced rates. For prices and particulars please write to THE SOVEREIGN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 165, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
R5083

MACHINERY FOR SALE.—Brand new 19 B.H.P. Tangyes, brand new 22 B.H.P. Mornsby Oil Engines, complete with Pipes. Pulleys also 5½ B.H.P. Crossley and 10 and 11½ B.H.P. National rebuilt Oil Engines for sale at very favourable rates. Inspection invited. B. D. BERY & CO., 58, Old Custom House Rd, Fort, Bombay.
K

ELECTRIC PASSENGER LIFTS supplied and erected at competitive prices by THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT Co., 60, Homjee St., Fort, Bombay. Telephone 2825.
E3

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE at Malad—A newly built BUNGALOW with well and about four thousand square yards of land on Godhbunder Road, ten minutes walk from both the Malad and Kandivili Stations. For particulars apply to Messrs. Smethem Byrne and Lambert. Solicitors, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
G R6113.

FOR SALE—STALISFIELD, SPRING FIELD, COONOOR, Double storied pucca built English house, 3 reception, sitting hall, good verandah, 5 bedrooms, 4 bath (Porcelain bath and water laid on) 1 dressing room, large loading (suitable for billiard room or another bedroom). Furnished as an English country house in perfect order. Ample and convenient Offices, Garage, Stabling and godowns, in 6 acres. Quite secluded lovely garden and views. High position. Unlimited Water Supply. Price One Lakh. Apply Mrs. PILCHER as above.
G R5089.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE—20 Thousand Spindles New RING FRAMES, gauge 1 3/5," complete preparations, immediate delivery." Apply Box No. 8923, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R6084

WANTED—A Second hand PRESS for cotton bales. Write with full particulars to Rambhagatdas Surajbhan, 183-95, Kalbadevi Road Bombay.
P R6151

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—A second-hand CLEVELAND CAR in working order. Price about Rs 4,000. Apply D. H. CONTRACTOR, Rusi Mansion, Wodehouse Road, Fort.
JA R6115

SPORTS.

THE NAUTILUS RACE TIPS by Captain NEMO To-day's Race Wednesday 17th 1923 3 Winners and 4 places only will be given for Rs. 5. Available Race days only from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Apply 27, Rope Walk Street 1st Floor, behind Rose and Co.
S. C.15436.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

READ either your DREAMS or FORTUNE —Our DREAM DICTIONARY is the First Genuine Reader of the long hidden mysteries of your DREAMS. Based on ancient scientific principles. Cost Rupee ONE only. We undertake to foretell fortune accurately and strikingly. Annual Reading Re. 1 Five years Rs. 2/8. Extensive Rs. 25. Send time and date of either birth or letter. The GUPTA ASTRAL ACADEMY, Kasimkot, Vizag District, South India.
T R6141

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subject—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

FINANCIAL.

TO BE ADVANCED IMMEDIATELY Rs. 3 to 4 lakhs on mortgage of immovable properties. Apply Mr. MUNCHERSHAW CHOTHIA, Solicitor, Hummum Street.
B R6168

JUNIOR PARTNER WANTED.—Wanted an active, honest, experienced and well-connected young man of any community as a partner in the business of English White Piece goods in a well-known Parsi firm of 50 years' standing in Bombay. Only those experienced in the line should apply personally to Messrs. Dastur & Co., Solicitors, Ismail Building, Fort, Bombay.
R 15425.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

DEALERS in and purchasers of large quantities of borax can secure the best Himalayan borax by corresponding with Box No. 8942, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R6139

BOMBAY'S COTTON, SHARE, GOLD, SILVER, etc. Vaidais and ready goods, General Merchant and Commission Agents, Sha Shivlal Babulals Shop at Baroda Madan Japa Road and Branches, Bombay, Sha Govindji Parbhoodas Princess Street, Surat, Sha Chondoolal Govindji Chockbazar, Ahmedabad, Shahopalal Esverdass, Maneck Chowk.
T R6110

FOR SALE, 'RONEO' Copier, 'Corona and 'Century' Typewriters, A.B.C. 6th Edition and Universal Trade Codes. Furniture suitable for offices, Resturants, Bars and Stores, Comprising of Glass Almirahs, Show Cases Racks, Writing tables, etc., Excellent values. For inspection and prices, apply to Box No. 8930 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
T 15393.

IT IS MERE RECITING a truism to say MAHA-LUX SILKS are the best for suits and costumes. For samples enclose two annas postage stamps to MAHALAKSHMI WEAVING INSTITUTE, 3, Katra Road, Allahabad.
T R6069

LIGHT-WEIGHT STEEL SUIT CASES.—Fitted with a nickel plated sliding nozzle, 4-lever lock and a leather handle in front. Brilliant black japanned outside and blue inside.

Size—22, 24, 26, 28 inches.

Rs.—10, 12, 14, 16 each.

MARSHAL & CO., Sialkot City. 6862A

KASHMIR SUPPLIES—Best Donegal Tweeds of soft natural Wool. Choicest designs and selected shades of every colour. Sober and respectable. Satisfaction sure. Suit length (7½ yds. by 24") Rs. 12. Coat length (5 yds.) Rs. 9 Black, brown or Khaki Puttees (leg bandage) Rs. 2/12 per pair. Handpicked Saffron Rs. 2/12 per tola. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE. Srinagar, Kashmir.
T R6066

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Remington Portable with Case New,	275
Blick 7 Rs. 75, Remington 7, 80,	90
Sun, Visible, Portable, Back Spacer,	110
National Portable, Rs. 115, Fox Portable,	125
Oliver 5, Rs. 110 5, B. S. 140, Brief,	140
Noiseless, Rs. 125, Multiplex Hammond,	150
Mercedes, Century Possible, new, Rs. 175,	200
Underwood 5, latest, Rs. 200, Brief, 185,	200
Yost 29, Brief, Rs. 200 Des, Tabulators	225
L. C. Smith and Bros. 3 Brief, Silent,	225
Oliver 9, Latest, Rs. 190, Policy Size,	250
Remington 10 Visible Rs. 175, 200, 220,	275
Remington 11, Brief, Rs. 200, 10, Brief,	250
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new,	
Gujarati Remington 3 Brief little used	200

Nicolls and Company, Typewriter Experts, Opp Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS:—Fox Portable Typewriters Improved models, complete with carrying case, all up-to-date devices, self-folding, visible compact, durable, weight 7 lbs, List price Rs. 220. Now offered at a bargain price of Rs. 175 only. Buy early, few left. Also Standard Model (Office Fox) Typewriters, lowest prices. Investigate. Corona Folding Typewriters, latest model, Rs. 207, complete with case. Rebuilt and second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 100 upwards. Best Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T W

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE DWARKA "TEMPLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

GUARANTEED.

British standard tests and specifications.

Used by

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

and

Leading Firms in

REINFORCED Concrete Work.

For particulars apply to:—

PURUSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,

No. 2 Rampart Row, Fort BOMBAY.

BUTTONS FOR SALE

A Large quantity of buttons made from hoka nuts, talipot nuts and horn, are available for the sale at the Government Central Workshops, Dapuri, near Kirkee.

2. Offers, which will be received up to 7th February, should be addressed to The Executive Engineer, in charge of the Workshops.

3. All buttons will be carded and boxed.

4. Delivery ex-works.

5. A list of the kinds and quantities available with samples may be obtained from

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,

Government Central Workshops,

Dapuri, near Kirkee.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA'S Steamer Andes Maru having arrived at Bombay from Japan on the 16th instant via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the Consignees of her cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The Bills of claims for shortage, short-delivery and or damage etc., are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of the steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. OHARA,

Manager,

Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS.

AS a special measure for the slack season, with effect from Friday, the 5th January, 1923, 1st and 2nd class week-end return tickets will be issued at a fare and a half for the double journey, between Bombay and Nasik Road Devlali, Matheran, Khandala, Lonavla and Poona.

These return tickets will be available for completion of the return journey up to 12 noon on the following Tuesday.

For further particulars, see printed Notices.

D. S. BURN,

Chief Traffic Manager.

Chief Traffic Manager's Office,

Victoria Terminus,

Dated 5-1-1923. C15380

THE WESTERN INDIA ROPE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE WESTERN INDIA ROPE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Into Voluntary Liquidation.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above named Company duly convened and held at its Registered office No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, on Thursday, the 21st day of December 1922 at 3-15 p.m. (S.T.) the following Extraordinary Resolutions were duly passed:—

(1) "That the Company be wound up voluntarily"

(2) "That Messrs. H. A. H. Payne and Ramodher Govindjee Madhowjee be appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up; and that either of them shall have power to act alone in the winding up for all purposes except that of selling the immoveable property of the Company"

and at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above company, also duly convened and held at the same place and time on Monday, the 8th January, 1923, the following was duly confirmed as a special resolution.

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily"

H. A. H. PAYNE,

Chairman.

C15401

PRIZE VESSELS.

THE UNDERSIGNED VESSELS will be sold as they lie (without docking) and delivery taken at the port named.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application to.—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Colombo.

BULLOCH BROS., & Co., Ltd.,

Rangoon.

BINNY and Co. (Madras) Ltd.

Madras.

Name	TONNAGE Gross	TONNAGE Nett	Built	Position
KARA DENIZ Formerly ("Darmstadt")	5012	3359	1890	Bombay.
RHEINFELS	5512	3529	1905	Can be inspected at Avonmouth from 15th January onwards

C. 14821.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Head Office:—27, Military Square Lane.

Clients are requested to note that our Telephone No. is now 5582.

GEO. BROWN.

General Manager.

15437.

WANTED.

(1) Serviceable secondhand Steel Barrels (2) A Metre Gauge Locomotive, suitable for shunting service capable of taking hard curvature. Prompt delivery. Apply MYSORE DISTILLATION AND IRON WORKS Navsari Buildings, 4th Floor, Fort, Bombay.
R6149.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

THE SOCIAL GATHERING of this college comes off on Sunday the 28th instant, at Jahangir Bag, opp. Veterinary College, Parel. All Past and present students are cordially invited to attend the same from 2 p.m. The HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA has kindly consented to preside and address the students.

Special Tickets for vegetarian and non-vegetarian dinner and programme can be had from the College Office.

Great Western Building

Apollo Street, Fort,

G. S. KOTHARI,

Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, 17th January 1923.

BUTTONS MAKING MACHINARY FOR SALE

OFFERS will be received up to 7th February, 1923.

2. The Machinery is now working at the Government Central Workshops at Dapuri, near Kirkee, and arrangements for its inspection may be made with the Executive Engineer in charge of the Workshops.

3. Trained hands are available for working the plant and the services of an expert may by arrangement be placed free at the disposal of the purchaser up to 15th March.

4. A list of the machines may be obtained from

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,

Government Central Workshops,

Dapuri, near Kirkee;

to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

C15416

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, VII OF 1913.

and of

HOLDEN'S (INDIA) LIMITED.

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed, Company are required on or before the 28th day of February, 1923, to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims, if any, to the undersigned the Liquidators of the said Company at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and if so required by Notice in writing from the said Liquidators are to come in and prove their said debts or claims, at such time and place as shall be specified in such Notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1923.

S. B. BILLIMORIA & CO.

Liquidators.

C15406.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Road Metal to (1) A, B, C and D Wards and (2) E, F and G Wards alternatively for one or three years, commencing from 1st March, 1923, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 26th day of January, 1923.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

Any firm or company submitting the tender should give the names of the partners constituting the firm or company.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. K. RODDAN,

Executive Engineer.

Bombay, 15th January, 1923.

Executive Engineer's Office,

Bombay Municipality.

C C15432

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 2403 of 1922.

Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL AND CO. .....Plaintiffs.

V/S.

NATHUMAL BAGMAL GOLECHA Defendant

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit on the 30th day of August, 1922, the Commissioner of this Hon. Court for taking accounts will sell by Public Auction at his office in the High Court on 24th day of January, 1923, at 5 P.M. (S.T.) the undermentioned Jewellery.

5 (five) bored pearls of very good quality.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO., 23, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

The pearls can be inspected at the office Messrs. Bakubhai Ambalal & Co., at 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, two weeks before the day of the sale.

Dated this 22nd day of December, 1922,

H. H. WADIA.

Commissioner.

C15240

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VANMALIDAS LAKHMIDAS has contracted to sell to the purchaser who is our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 91 Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or compartment standing thereon situate, lying and being at Andheri, Zilla Thana, Taluka Salsette, in the registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 113.55 square yards or thereabouts being portion of Survey No. 28 and Pot No. 2 and 4 registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the South by the common passage and beyond that by the property of Dinker Keroo Patell, on or towards the North by the property of Vanmalidas Narsidas on or towards the East by the common passage and beyond that by the common well and on or towards the West by Gorebunder Road.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate, lying and being at Andheri, Zilla Thana, Taluka Salsette, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 17.33 square yards or thereabouts being portion of Survey No. 28, Pot No. 2 and 4 in the books of the Collector of Thana and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the South by the common well, on or towards the North by the vacant land belonging to Vanmalidas Narsidas on or towards the East by the B. B. and C. I. Railway line and on or towards the West by the common passage and beyond that by the lands and hereditaments belonging to the said Vanmalidas Narsidas. The above two plots bear Entry No. 452C and Notified Area Committee No. 24.

Dated this 15th day of January, 1923.

N. B. DAMANIA,

For Messrs. Motichand and Devidas.

Purchaser's Attorneys.

C15431

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 741 of 1922.

RANGILADAS VITHALDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Share and Stock Broker, residing at Dady Sheth Agiary Lane, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

ESMAIL MAHOMED LAHIWALLA, of Surat Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Surat. ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 30th day of March, 1922, it was inter alia ordered that the defendant do pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rupees Seven thousand nine hundred and forty-nine and annas six for debt and the costs of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof and simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said Judgment from the date thereof until payment.

And whereas by a warrant of attachment of moveable property in possession of Third party under Order 21, Rule 46 of the Code of Civil Procedure dated the 5th day of June 1922, the following moveable property was attached, viz.,:

1 Share of the Bombay Stock Exchange bearing No. 220.

1 Share-Broker's card standing in the name of the abovenamed defendant.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the Warrant of sale dated the 16th day of November 1922 put up for sale by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 29th day of January 1923 at 4 o'clock p.m. (S.T.) in the Sheriff's Office, High Court Building, within the Fort the aforesaid moveable property or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree interests costs of previous and this execution together with the Sheriff's poundage.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information, application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 5th day of December 1922.

TEMULJI B. NARIMAN,

Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. Thakordas & Co.

Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

C15465

THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Pessoo Korsey late of Bombay Bania Hindoo Inhabitant a grain dealer temporarily resided at Rayan in Cutch ..... Deceased.

BAI JINABAI, widow of Pessoo Korsey the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant residing at Tardeo.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this eighth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the Thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay. (Sd.) Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 9th day of January 1923.

Messrs. PURNANAND CLUBVALLA & JANUBHAI,

Petitioner's Attorneys.

C15442

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai DHARMABAI RAMBHAU of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client. Any person having any claim or right in, to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or any otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my office in Picket Road, Kalbadevi, Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which will be considered as waived.

DESCEIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Sutar Chawl, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 128 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 751, New No. 3380, Old Survey No. 3233 and New Survey No. 1869 and Cadastral Sur. No. and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 548, Street Nos. 19-21 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the said Sutar Chawl, on or towards the South by the property of the Jumma Musjid, on or towards the East by the property of Kalidas Amarchand and on or towards the West by the property of Hurji Mooljl.

Dated at Bombay this 16th day of January, 1923.

HORMUSJI B. PAIEL,
Vakil for the Purchasar.

Picket Road, Kalbadevi.

C15436

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 5662 OF 1922.
SHORT CAUSE.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O V, rr 1, 5, 7, and 8 and O VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

RAMJANALLI LALJI SAJAN, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Khoja Mohalla, outside the Fort. ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

(1) JAKERIA MOLEDINA, of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan, a Piecegoods Merchant, carrying on business at Memon Moholla, outside the Fort; (2) Messrs. ABDULLA ALLARAKHIA & CO., a firm, carrying on their business as Merchants at Samuel Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: Whereas the abovenamed plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz.:—

The plaintiff claims from the defendants the sum of Rs. 5,574-3-3 with interest thereon at 9 per cent per annum from the 15th day of November 1922 costs and interest on Judgment till payment and such other relief as the nature of the same may require.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 30th day of January 1923, at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 20th day of December, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) B. J. DAVAR,
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) B. J. DAVAR,

The 20th day of December, 1922.

Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

C15434

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 15th Jan. 1923.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.919 inches.
Temperature of Air	76.4 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.1
Dew Point	67.1
Relative humidity of Air	0.733
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	1.2
Maximum temperature of Air	84.5
Minimum temperature of Air	70.3
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	NE,NW,NNW,N
Movement of wind from midnight to midnight	115 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water as at Prince's Dock Still.

Day of week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.	Jan.	h. m.	h. m.
Tu	16	m 10 26	26 8	16	m 5 0	19 3
					16 40	15 10
W	17	m 22 32	29 6	17	m 5 39	18 8
		11 22	27 0		17 18	15 10
Th	18	m 0 10	29 8	18	m 6 17	18 3
		12 2	27 1		17 54	16 0
F	19	m 0 44	29 6	19	m 6 52	18 0
		12 42	27 0		18 27	16 6
Sa	20	m 1 16	29 1	20	m 7 22	18 0
		13 17	26 8		18 55	17 2
Su	21	m 1 44	28 7	21	m 7 54	18 3
		13 53	26 2		19 25	17 1
M	22	m 2 12	27 11	22	m 8 25	18
		14 26	25 7		19 57	16 9

FINANCE AND ECONOMICS.

INDIAN RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

The annual Report on the administration of Railways in India makes very desultory reading. The official compiler has had to record that "for the first time since 1900 the Railways have fallen from the status of an important source of revenue to the country, and are responsible for the addition of a very heavy amount to the annual liability of the Government." As usual with our incurably optimistic apologists of the bureaucratic bungling, the compiler of this Report considers this misfortune to be a temporary phase similar to what is happening in every other part of the world. It is no use being surprised at this inveterate cheerfulness amidst unquestionably dismal circumstances; they simply will not mend. It is no use pointing out to them that a phase of administrative 'contretemps' which repeats itself for three successive years, and threatens to multiply still further for as many years as we can see ahead, cannot, with any consistency with the ordinary meaning of words, be described as a temporary phase. The compiler of the Report could not evade the staring poser of the figures which show the Government of India realising the total receipts of Rs. 81-94 crores and facing the total charge of Rs. 91-21 crores or a net deficit of 9-27 crores. But they have learnt, by frequent manipulation, the trick of twisting figures. The author of the Report under review, for example, in spite of admitting the loss on the total working of the Indian Railways, is clever enough to manipulate the figures so as actually to make "a return of 2.75 per cent on the total capital." The process by which this happy state of things is exhibited is worth examining. According to the Report, the "total gross earnings amounted to 92.89 crores, the share of the Imperial Government in this being 81-87 crores. Payments on account of working expenses amounted to 65-67 crores. The net receipts were therefore, 16 crores, representing a return of 2.75 per cent on the total capital." This would be not so very bad after all, could we but forget that in this "higher" calculus of the Government of India, the interest obligation is not included. Much as we would like it, we cannot credit the Government of India with so much sympathy and responsiveness to the decisions of the Indian people as to believe that, in accordance with the Repudiation resolution of the Gaya Congress, Government have ceased to pay the interest on their railway debt as a preliminary to the complete repudiation of that outlay which has been made not always too wisely. In fact the very next sentence says: "Against this various liabilities associated with borrowed capital and otherwise are taken into account," which, besides wiping out the alleged surplus of 16 crores, leave us saddled with a net deficit of 9-27 crores!

The bureaucracy is incorrigible. It has repeated the parrot cry of world factors causing depression in railway returns 'ad nauseam;' and invites the easy rejoinder that, quite apart from hostile world factors, there are positive delinquencies of the Indian Government themselves, which are the real cause of the misfortunes, like their railway deficit. If India has escaped, through no fault of the bureaucracy, some of the misfortunes that other countries have had to suffer, she has also to put up with sins of commission and omission of which the Indian Government, alone among the civilised States of the world, could be guilty. In no civilised country, for example, does one find such an admission as the following recorded by the author of this Report apropos of the North Western Railway. That concern "has the unenviable distinction of having contributed the largest individual amount to aggregate Government loss and in assigning the reason for this, it is important to remember, that it is this line alone which is to carry the burden of strategic lines covering a distance of one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four miles.' " While the country is groaning under the accumulated burden of endless loans, occasioned by a series of ceaseless deficits, the Government of India alone among the civilised States of the world dare to squander crores upon the frontier or strategic railway, which has admittedly no commercial justification or possibility. Damaging as this admission obviously is, we are, in a way, glad of it. It helps to explode the fable that 'all' railway borrowing is borrowing for 'productive' purposes. Here is admittedly a line, which by no stretch of imagination could be considered as productive in the commercial sense, now or in the near future. And yet in 1920-21 of the total mileage opened, half belonged to this wasteful project! As frontier railways are invariably more costly to construct, proportionately speaking, there can be no objection to the assumption that considerably more than half the outlay during the year must have been incurred on account of this white elephant. The serious objection to such outlay becomes still more grave, when one recollects that this is purely and admittedly a military railway, constructed in times of general peace, with a treaty of peace recently concluded with a neighbour from whom possibly the greatest danger need be apprehended; that its construction is doubly costly at the present juncture of high prices and wages, made still more onerous by the crushing necessity of borrowing to meet the deficit in the general budget. After this, however much the Government and its apologists may ridicule the idea, the suggestion would be inevitable that 'all' strategic railways should be charged to the Army Department! We would then know at least how much we have to pay for the Army.

Reflections like the preceding make it unavoidable to face the question of questions in railway administration and development. Have we yet come to the limit of reasonable and profitable construction of railways? Shall we ever reach that limit? According to the latest Report on Railway Administration, the total capital expenditure incurred on the construction of all railways up to 31st March 1922 amounts to Rs. 656 of crores, of which Rs. 508.12 crores represent outlay charged to funds raised by the State. We are committed to spend further, for at least the next five years, at the rate of 30 crores per annum And with what result! We have, it is true a railway mileage of over 40000; but it may fairly be doubted if every mile of it is equally productive, or is reasonably capable of becoming productive! On the other hand, we have a deficit of nearly 10 crores which threatens to be progressively increasing every year. The more we spend on railways out of funds raised at unremunerative rates, the more we shall be piling up the deficit! For the simple expedient of screwing up the rates and fares has ignominiously failed to yield the desired result. Is not this portent enough to call half to the frenzied mania for railway construction, if only to give us a breathing space to look about ourselves? We make a present of this consideration to our new Finance Minister.

JOTTINGS.

INDIAN ENTERPRISE.

His Excellency the Viceroy, to speak in due order of precedence, opened the ball at Calcutta the other day by a declaration which induces the fear that the expected change in the fiscal policy of the country would not be suffered to materialise, owing to the all-important demands of an impecunious exchequer. Shorn of its circumlocution and forensic ornamentation this means only one thing: there is no immediate danger of Indian industry and enterprise, being so far aided by our Ma-bap Government as to be a formidable rival to the British industrial and commercial position.

A Reuter cable announced last week that the French Legislature had passed a law preventing foreigners from holding property in France. We had hoped, against all probability, we admit, that the lesson of this legislation, in a country which is ill-placed at the moment to create enmities unnecessarily among her neighbours, would be properly understood in this country, while the fiscal policy was being recast in conformity with the recommendations of the Fiscal Commission. Foreign capital has been long left undisturbed,—in fact it has been positively encouraged to exploit India, in the vain delusion that it was helping to develop our industrial resources. And though the recommendations of even the minority of the Fiscal Commission do not go quite as far as in our opinion it is necssary in the matter of restrictions upon the mischievous powers of foreign capital we hope the obvious lessons of contemporary activities in other countries will not be thrown on a body of men such as the Directors and shareholders of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company who pride themselves upon their eminently practical bend of mind and that they will not confess themselves so far disappointed because of the obstacles in their way as to relinquish the conduct of even such industry as they have been struggling to build up. We refer, of course, to the rumours, now current, that negotiations are going which may result in the sale of the Scindia Steam Navigation to the combined corporation headed by Lord Inchcape. This latter gentleman is a well-known shipping magnate, frankly intent upon bringing about a shipping ring or trust, to make up a monopoly of the carrying trade of certain countries. The Directors and shareholders ought to realise that the interests entrusted to their care of any new enterprise under the peculiar circumstances of a country like India, are not merely the interests of the capitalists, but a much wider ring of interests embracing the whole country. In the case of the Scindia concern, this argument is the more effective, since only the other day, rice merchants in a body had gone on deputation to the head of this one Indian shipping concern that could challenge the monopoly of the British India Steam Navigation Company, and, we understand, had obtained mutually satisfactory terms. Is not this the deliberate creation of a new vested interest, which the Scindia concern is in honour bound to protect? The terms of the rumoured arrangement of sale may, we concede, appeal to the cupidity of the unenlightened shareholder. But we have had too many proofs of the powerful instinct of partriotism which has made the shareholders patient for all these years under the recognition, that the true interests of themselves, as of the country at large, lie in not embarrassing the one indigenous concern in its hour of trial to fear that they will take a step which will strangle Indian enterprise at its birth.

A NEW SCHEME FOR PAYMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DEBTS.

While France is adopting measures of coercion in Germany and England observing the complications of the Reparations question in a spirit of interested detachment, it is interesting to note what America thinks of the whole question. The key of the Reparations question lies, as we have said again and again, with America; and America, to believe the latest official cables, is in no mood yet to take an active part in unravelling the tangled skein. The British Debt Commission, headed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer is now in America; and it is a little strange why the British official wireless or other news agencies are silent about its doings. If we read correctly the signs of the times, there is, however, no doubt that a rapprochement is sure to result between England ond America with the inevitable consequence of an unpleasant isolation for France. It is difficult to say if Germany will for long be content with the Faineant attitude it is reported to have adopted in the matter of the Sanctions; and it is still more difficult to say if the ever watchful agents of the Soviet Government have not made overtures to Germany, which, quite conceivably, may lead to another war in Europe. If the Kaiser and his advisers made the mistake of their life when they launched the campaign of unrestricted submarinism, expecting that the Americans would do no more than enunciate pedantic platitudes from the White House, the French under Poincare seem to be running an equal risk of repeating the blunder of their antagonists in discounting the silent pressure of America, and particularly of America supported by Britain.

But while official America is still inactive in the matter of international finance, the intellectual America is by no means silent. Prof. Seelby has contributed an article to the New York "Financial Review" of December 16, which proposes a new plan for solving the question of the international debts. According to him, the debtor nations should pay America in paper dollars, which may, for the sake of convenience, be described as "Commercial" Dollars, which each debtor country may issue to the limit of its debt to the United States, and which the emitting nation must make legal tender throughout its dominions. While "It is not suggested, intended nor insinuated that the "Dollar" may ever supplant and take the place of the national money" the commercial dollar will, of course, have to be good currency and legal tender for all payments in the emitting country. But the emitting country is not to place the "Dollar" into circulation directly and of its own accord, it must make over the dollars, when issued, to the U. S. Treasury, which will regulate their value as on a par with the gold dollar of America, but which will not be responsible for the ultimate redemption of that currency. That responsibility must rest upon the issuing country, which may accomplish the redemption, when convenient by the imposition of additional taxes. The U. S. Treasury will receive these dollars annually in payment of the principal and interest on the debt owed to the United States, selling them in turn to anybody in the United States or outside in limited quantities and according to requirements. The plan seems good like all plans on paper but it is difficult to place faith in its success, especially as the plan fixes notime limit within which the "dollars" are to be redeemed by the emitting country, nor does it say anything about the right of the emitter to issue its own additional currency. Depreciation of that currency by unlimited issues may contaminate the new "dollar" as well; and even if that does not happen, the continued increase of unfunded indebtedness by means of watered currency which is in no way guarded against by this plan, does not seem to promise much for the effective solution of the question of international indebtedness.

THE DOLLAR STERLING PARITY.

The continued rise of the pound sterling in terms of the American dollar has set the economists and financiers of England thinking on the future of the Anglo-American exchange. If conditions go on as they have been doing in the last few weeks the attainment of the pre-war parity, £1 4.86 dollars would be a matter of time only. The decisive force which has brought about such an improvement in the exchange value of the British pound is working rather on the side of America. than on that of Britain. For, there has not been in 1922 any deflation in Britain on a scale commensurate with that of 1921, when the dollar exchange rose from 3.80 to 4.20. Prices in Great Britain have remained stable throughout the last year, generally speaking; while in the States they seem to have risen by about 15 per cent. Competent observers hold that America is going through a period of inflation and fictitious prosperity, wherein prices would go on rising for two or three years, and with which, therefore, it would be profitable for countries in the position of Britain to trade by export. Economists and financiers in Britain are, however, concerned at this new trend of events, because they fear that the dollar-sterling exchange may go on rising, if no immediate steps are taken to link the sterling with the dollar, or rather to regulate and fix the value of gold. The rise in the exchange value of the pound sterling is, of course, not an unmixed blessing from the British point of view, since its unavoidable reaction must mean an end of the hectic flush in British exports brought about by the favourable Anglo-American exchange. "Unless special action is taken," writes the "New Statesman," "the wave of renewed inflation which has already started in the United States may conceivably surpass that which took place during the post-war boom; in other words, the general level of prices, which stood at 141, in June 1921 and is now about 160, might rise again to the high level of 250 reached in May 1920. If the pound is to be linked inseparably with the gold dollar as soon as it reaches its pre-war parity, we shall be swept along on this new tide of inflation. And even if prices should only rise to 225, the results would be sufficiently serious". Against the danger thus envisaged the European economists, in conference assembled at Genoa had recommended a sort of all-round and improved system of Gold Exchange Standard. Under that plan a ring of international bankers would be entrusted with the rather difficult job of regulating the value of gold, thanks chiefly to a co-ordination of credit facilities throughout the world on a scale sufficiently high to enable the controllers of this machinery, the international bankers aforesaid to make the world prices more stable. The banks would be required to buy all the gold produced in the world at a fixed price, and, theoretically at least, they would be bound to redeem every unit of currency in gold in a few important monetary centres like London or New York. If each country is allowed to have one redeeming centre, however uneconomic it may sound for the moment, if every nation is properly and adequately represented in this dictatorial ring of international bankers, the plan may have a greater chance of success. As it is, the distrust and prejudice of the orthodox world of bankers will scarcely give it even a trial, as is clear from the fact that though the recommendation of the Genoa Conference to the Bank of England to call a conference of international central banks with a view to secure a proper co-ordination of credit facilities all the world over is more than eight months old, no action has yet been taken by the Bank concerned to carry out the recommendation

TARIFF RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas has tabled resolutions for giving effect to the recommendations of the Fiscal Commission in spite of the Viceregal pronouncement against the change. But, in face of the opposition that the revenue interest will be sure to muster in the Assembly, it is doubtful if these resolutions would be any better than the average new year resolution of ordinary mortals. Mr. Jamnadas must, of course, press on with the Resolutions, if for nothing else, to vindicate the honour of the Commission in whose deliberations he assisted. But he and the like of him would lose nothing in being occasionally reminded that the Government they are co-operating with means to do little for the industrial regeneration of this country, if that perchance should militate against the commercial position on Britain. Even the flaccid recommendations of the Fiscal Commission are found dangerous after four or five months of silent deliberation by the Government of Lord Reading, and we have no doubt they would find many like Sir Montagu Webb to support them in the new policy of fresh outrages upon the self-sacrificing Moderates.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

BY "KRISTODAS."

Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce which came later in the day than Indian Chambers of Commerce in the matter of concerted action in the name of all Chambers of Commerce have managed to hold a fourth session of their conference, while Indian Chambers of Commerce have not held any session after their second session held in 1920. It is indeed a disastrous state of affairs that the Indian Chambers of Commerce cannot or will not hold a joint session when the feelings and views of the whole of the Indian commercial community can be freely expressed. There are now Indian Chambers practically in every Presidency town, at least at all the places where there are Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce. One can safely say that the number of Indian Chambers of Commerce is not less than the number of Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce. If Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce representing a small commercial community small both in numbers and in their real interests in this country, can hold a joint session and pass resolutions many of which are entirely adverse to the real interests of the country, there is no reason why Indian Chambers of Commerce with vital interests at stake and representing the large and influential Indian commercial community should not have at least one annual session when commercial people from different parts of the country can meet together and resolve upon a common course of action. The great necessity of holding such a Conference is so obvious that one fails to find the reasons which have come in the way of such sessions being held. Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce are taking advantage of the absence of such a gathering to take upon themselves the kudos of a representative Indian commercial community and pose as an influential body with powers to pronounce opinions on all the vital questions affecting this country. Again and again I have drawn attention to this extremely incongruous state of things existing in this country under which alien commercial interests have got a predominant voice not only in the commercial and industrial affairs but semi-public bodies like Port Trusts and as advisers extraordinary to the Government of the country. Nowhere else in the world will alien commercial interests ever dream of holding a conference not merely to represent their own communal grievances but to pronounce opinions upon big and vital matters affecting the interests of the country as a whole. Thus the Associated Chambers passed resolutions favouring the continuance of company mangement of railways with Boards domiciled in India and urging that any measure which might be taken on the lines recommended in the report of the Indian Fiscal Commission must be guided by discrimination as indicated in the main report so as to lighten the burden of the people. They also went on to emphasise that any Tariff Board established should be constituted on a purely non-political basis and should be appointed by the Executive Government from among the best men available. Not only this but a resolution was also passed that no alteration of the nominal ratio of the rupee to the sovereign should be considered until the world conditions became more steady and until the internal finances of the country had been put on a sound basis. It is a mere truism to say that with regard to all these resolutions the opinion of the Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce is directly antagonistic to the opinion of the country and the country's interests And yet these resolutions are passed and published specially in Anglo-Indian papers with big head-lines with an air that they have all emanated from powerful interests and have practically the imprimatur of authority. An Indian can never forget at any moment during his existence that his country is under foreign domination. At no time, however, is this poignant fact so bitterly seared in him as when he reads proceedings of such conferences with all the paraphernalia of viceregal benedictions when he realises that it is the foreign and alien interests which command not a small share in the executive or legislative enactments proceeding from the different Governments, whether Provincial or Imperial. It definitely means that the future progress of this country whether industrial or political or for the matter of that, social, should depend entirely upon the sweet-will of these commercial interests.

IS IT FISCAL AUTONOMY?

His Excellency the Viceroy's speech was obviously brimming over with joy and good fellow-ship in the midst of this company of his countrymen where he was sure of meeting with no thorny questions and where he could expand himself in any way he liked and win the applause of thepeople assembled without any very great difficulty. He "whispered" to the gathering confidently that he was glad of the opportunity of extending his visit to Calcutta for a few days more. The food served out in this viceregal pronouncement was pre-eminently suitable to the tastes of the average Scotch and English commercial man assembled there. The main part of this pronouncement was devoted to the question of fiscal reform, and though his Excellency said that his mind was quite open, all his observations put together gave an impression, that His Excellency was not much enamoured of the recommendations of the report of the Fiscal Commission, let alone the dissenting minute of the five stalwarts. The one theme running throughout this portion is that the Government must take into account the revenue needs of the country. If this hypothesis is taken for granted it will mean the shelving of the whole report for the Government which has through a careless handling of the finances shown a deficit of one hundred crores of rupees during the period of four years will always come forward to say that particular duties may be necessitated by the requirements of particular industries but that they will come into conflict with the revenue of the country. It is quite a novel principle propounded by His Excellency and it remains to be seen how the Legislature will deal with it. The Legislature needs to stiffen its back not only at the propounding of this principle and at a virtual attempt to shelve the report of the Fiscal Commission but also at the implication in the viceregal speech that the Indian Legislature is merely a sort of advisory body with regard to fiscal questions. He definitely observes that the eventual responsibility for the fiscal policy of this country and for the various steps that may have to be taken must rest upon the authorities and it was on the Government of India that the final responsibility of determining these questions in India must eventually remain. He concedes that "there are of course questions which will have to be considered in the Legislature but at the same time he lets it to be known that "obviously some matters will have to be discussed with the Home Government." It is well-known how the present Government of India takes all its advice from Whitehall and this brief observation is significant to show what attitude the Government of India will adopt with regard to the report of the Fiscal Commission. What becomes of the so-called "fiscal autonomy" which not only the majority but even the minority of the Fiscal Commission take it for granted as having been given to India? The speech will create hopes and expectations in the hearts of Lancashire people and revive their drooping spirits. We will next see a deputation waiting upon Lord Peel and the latter improving even upon His Excellency the Viceroy in the matter of putting the case before them.

THE LAW'S DELAYS.

The Hon. Mr. Purushotamdas Thakurdas, in his speech before the last quarterly general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber made a reference to the great delays in legal proceedings. A portion of the Indian Mercantile community would be led to suppose that it was these observations of the President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce which were before His Excellency's mind when he dilated on "the Law's delays." I would urge my readers, however, to read this paragraph closely and particularly the following two sentences: "I have been impressed by the long delays not only in arriving at the decisions of the courts but also and sometimes more seriously in the enforcement of decrees. I am considering with the assistance of those best able to advise me the steps that should be taken for the purpose of expediting and facilitating the recovery of debts and enforcement of rights in our Courts of Law. x x x I have been particularly impressed with the difficulties experienced in this country in enforcing the judgments obtained from the Courts—difficulties which are surprising—and I think I should be justified in using stronger language. I understand the special difficulties that occur in this country by reason of the complication arising from the laws and customs of particular communities and make every allowance for them. Nevertheless I cannot but think that justice demands imperatively that a remedy should be found for a condition of things which according to the report before them produces great hardship and serious injustice." After reading these sentences, one may well peruse the following sentences occuring in the report recently published by Mr. Thomas Ainscough, Special Trade Commissioner of the United Kingdom: "delays of many months—even years—occur from the time a suit is filed to the date on which judgment is given and they are greater in the case of appeal to a High Court. Even when judgment is obtained it is frequently found that the debtor has made over his property to his wife or has absconded and further delays are experienced in tracing him." This analogy is very striking. There is a real grievance on the part of the whole of the commercial community with regard to the Law's delays but this should not be, I hope, made into a cat's paw for devising some new legislative machinery for being used principally against the merchants and traders in litigation intiated against them by British merchants.

INCREASE IN RAILWAY RATES.

The Government of Bombay has done well in publishing the spirited protest it has made against the recent increases in rates for suburban traffic on both the G.I.P. and the B.B & C.I. Railways. The publication of official correspondence will be specially useful with regard to the question of State versus Company management of Railways which will be brought before the Indian Legislature during the coming session. It shows how the local Government tried their best to impress upon the Railway Board the view that any increase in rates for suburban traffic would come into conflict with the very important and vital question of the development of suburbs which formed a part of the scheme of Development of Bombay which was undertaken by the Government. Not only this, but the Government pointed out that such an increase would materially affect the middle and poor classes and would prevent them from going to the suburbs which would materially re-act on the health of the population of Bombay. Despite this forceful protest the Railway Board did not interfere with the changes made by the two Railways showing that the time has now come when the present system of the Company managed Railways should go and be replaced by the saner and national system of State management. Surely if the State is entirely helpless even with regard to the question of the health of millions of its subjects and a sole autocracy is assigned to Company managed railways, the very underlying principles recognised by all civilised Governments of the day have the bottom knocked out of them. I hope that Legislators in Delhi will bear in mind this official correspondence when they proceed to consider the question during the coming session.

(For other Commercial see page 16.)

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

THE DONCASTER PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

PLAXTOL	.....	1
RAGAZZO	.....	2
LADY CLEOPATRA	.....	3

THE AYRSHIRE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

JOY GIRL	.....	1
CANTERBURY LAMB	.....	2
BELVEDERE	.....	3

THE ROCKHAMPTON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

THE MINX	.....	1
LOMO	.....	2
KNIGHT OF CLONMEL	.....	3

THE CROXTETH HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

VOLTAGE	.....	1
SAUCE	.....	2
ACQUILEGIA	.....	3

THE MAHIM PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

ISHALLAH	.....	1
SILVER STREAK	.....	2
TIPPERARY	.....	3

THE BELLASIS PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

VAGRANT	.....	1
HILAL	.....	2
AEROPLANE	.....	3

THE BELLASIS PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

HONEYSUCKLE	.....	1
ALDER	.....	2
WHITE ROSE	.....	3

THE NEWLY LANDED MAIDEN PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

NAFA	.....	1
ZIAB	.....	2
MUZER	.....	3

THE NEWLY LANDED MAIDEN PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

COCK EYE	.....	1
ISFOOG	.....	2
SECURITY	.....	3

CALCUTTA RACES.

ACCEPTANCES FOR TO-DAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA Jan 16.

The following are the Acceptances for the Calcutta Races, Second Meeting: Third Day, Wednesday 17th January.

THE CLYDE PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 1¼ miles.

Ballyanxious 9-2, Leading Girl 9-0, Sage 8-13, Lough Corrib 8-11, Fair Deal 8-11, Lady White 8-9 Buff Mail 8-8, Glen Lusset 8-7 White Poppy 8-7, Strange Likeness 8-7, Lindum 7-10.

THE KIDDERPORE PLATE. (Div I.) Distance 6 furlongs.

Stamford 9-4, Fib 9-3 Espousal 8-9, Lace 8-7, Double Win 8-5 Nurse Bobs 8-5, Going Up 8-4, Louvasia 8-3, Glassington 8-2 Little Trout 7-12 Brony 7-10

THE TOLLYGUNGE PLATE. Distance about 2¼ miles.

Ugly Goaling 12-4 China Egg 11-13 Joyship 10-6 Leson 9-7, Traveller 9-0.

THE HAVELOCK PLATE. Distance 1 3/4 miles.

Red Quill 9-0, Seremist 8-9, Crenides 8-8, Crab Apple 8-7 Simple Simon 7-12.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Orange William 9-7, Solo Bridge 9-0, Simon's Choice 8-10, Wedding Ring 8-9 Noutbutweel 8-8, Allington 8-4, Jack 7-9, Prague 7-2.

THE KIDDERPORE PLATE. (Div. II. Distance 6 furlongs.

Patsy 9-0, Aplook 8-13, Star of India 8-12, Gold Reef 8-11 Stage Whosper 8-10, China Doll 8-10, Anzio 8-9 Sunline 8-9, Sospello 8-6, Luana 35 Savvy 8-5, Mary's Lamb 8-5 Winning Way 8-4, Corner Man 8-3.

THE KIDDERPORE PLATE. (Div. III.) Distance 6 furlongs.

Ulster Maid 9-0, Verland Rose 8-12, Sherwood Belle 8-4 Lily of the Valley 8-13, Eagle's Way 8-13, Electric 8-12 Paragne 8-11 Saltpetre 8-11, Wild Woman 8-9, Polly Hopkins 8-7, Mercury 8-1, Engraver 8-1, Lordship 8-0 Zackher 7-11.

THE CLYDE PLATE. (Div. I. Distance 1¼ miles.

Black Peter 9-0, Cymerald 8-9, Don't Tell 8-9, Maharani 8-8 Daily Broad II 8-7, Tanyum 8-7, Mintpark 8-5, Gavrelle 8-3, Devas Vale 8-3, Czorina 8-2, The Brat 8-1, Sarfaraz 8-1 Oxcroft 8-0, Summer's Hope 7-12.

ASSOCIATION CUP DRAWS.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

The following is the draw for the second round of the Association Cup on February 3rd:—

Middlesborough vs. Notts Forest or Sheffield United; Bury vs. Stoke; South Shields vs. Blackburn; Bristol City vs. Derby; Plymouth or Notts County vs. Everton or Bradford; Tottenham vs. Bradford City or Manchester United; Wednesday vs. Swindon or Barnsley; Millwall vs. Huddersfield; Chelsea vs. Newcastle or Southampton; West Bromwich or Stalybridge vs. Sunderland; Brighton or Corinthians vs. West Ham; Wolverhampton vs. Liverpool or Arsenal; Leicester vs. Cardiff or Watford; Bolton vs. Portsmouth or Leeds; Wigan vs. Queen Park Rangers; Charlton vs. Preston.—Reuter.

HOCKEY AT ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 15.

The All-India Auxiliary Force Hockey tournment commenced to-day. In the first round the Allahabad Rifles, A team met the Allhabad Rifles B Team. The game was well contested. Gabriel, the old goalkeeper of the former tournaments often saved for the A team. The result was A team two goals, B team nil, both the goals for the winning side being scored in the second half.

The next game was between the 1st Battalion, North-Western Railway and the 3rd Battalion East Indian Railway and was a one-sided affair. The North-Western Railway played up to its former reputation with good combination and secured five goals. The East Indian could not make any score.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

"REFIRING OF A DRAFT.

Fazal Nurmahomed and Sons
vs.
The Eastern Bank, Ltd.

(Before Mr. A. A. Chitre, Third Judge.)

The plaintiff's case was that he had ordered out four cases of steel wire cloth from Europe and that the relative documents along with the draft were sent through the Eastern Bank Ltd., but as the draft could not be traced by the Defendant Bank plaintiff had to take delivery of the goods under a letter of guarantee from the National Bank of India Ltd. with whom he deposited Rs. 1,500. Thereafter the Defendant Bank called upon the National Bank to pay the amount of the draft but instead of recovering the amount due to them according to the proper calculation at the rate of exchange prevailing on the due date viz., Rs. 1234-3-0 only they recovered the full amount of Rs. 1,500 from the National Bank of India Ltd., Plaintiff's complaint was that the Defendant Bank had no right to recover more than the said sum of Rs. 1234-3-0 and sought to recover back from the defendant Company the amount so overpaid. After hearing the evidence the Learned Judge delivered judgment, as under:—

Plaintiff had ordered out certain goods through Musa Brothers. documents in respect of which arrived through the Eastern Bank, who had made advances and were holders in due course. Plaintiffs on receipt of invoice made inquiries of the Eastern Bank and were told that the documents had not arrived. Plaintiff's complained to Mussa Brothers, who also made inquiries of the Bank, but to no purpose. As the Dock charges were running against the plaintiffs plaintiffs approached Messrs. W. A. Graham & Co., the shippers, and obtained delivery of the goods on a letter of guarantee given to the shippers by the National Bank of India who actually received a cash deposit of Rs. 1500 from the plaintiffs before issuing the letter of guarantee. Plaintiffs then intimated to the defendant Bank by their letter dated 29th November, 1920, the fact of their having taken delivery of the goods on a letter of guarantee from the National Bank of India. This letter is not replied to, and the Defendant Bank writes on 7th December 1920 to plaintiffs saying that they were advised by their clearing Agents that plaintiffs had taken delivery under a letter of guarantee. Defendant Bank further asks plaintiffs to note that if the Bill is not retired by 9th of that month, the Bank will have it noted for non-acceptance and non-payment.

The case of the Eastern Bank is that the draft was duly presented to plaintiffs, that the same remained unaccepted by plaintiffs, that they held the documents of title and that plaintiffs were guilty of conversion or to be more accurate the shipping Company was so guilty and the eventual settlement of the claim with the National Bank for a sum of Rs. 1,500 was a matter between themselves and the shiping Company with which plaintiffs had no 'locus standi' to interfere or question. If this were so, curiously enough the Eastern Bank even as late as 19th March 1921 called upon plaintiffs to retire the draft, which had remained unpaid so long. It is undoubtedly true that plaintiff was not a party to the draft but it is equally true that the Defendant Bank treated plaintiffs as one entitled to the goods on making payment. On the evidence led before me I must say that the Bank's evidence as to presentation of the Bill was very unsatisfactory. The Bill Clerk notes down the address in a book and then starts on his mission of delivery. A list is made of those that are not delivered. From that list an inference is to be drawn that the rest were delivered. As it is the address noted of plaintiffs is not exact and subsequent alterations made in it by the Bill clerk of the Defendant Bank, throws considerable doubt as to proper presentation. The evidence of the Bill clerk was very halting and it is difficult to imagine any cogent reason for what would otherwise seem to be a devious and circuitous method adopted by plaintiffs of taking delivery of the goods on a letter of guarantee through another Bank, after parting with a hard cash of Rs. 1500 on a draft of £99. Although the plaintiffs repeatedly write to say that the draft was not presented to them, the Easern Bank treats plaintiffs as a defaulter and continue to make demands against them for the retirement of the draft, even four months after plaintiff had intimated to them that he had taken delivery on a letter of guarantee. When eventually plaintiff makes a tender under protest, it is declined by the Bank on the ground of its being insufficient by a few rupees.

Treat plaintiff as a defaulter is not accepting or retiring the draft or treat him as guilty of conversion with the help of the shippers, I have no doubt that on 7th December 1920, when defendants wrote to plaintiff, defendants were cognizant of all facts and could have realised their moneys under a letter of guarantee given by the National Bank.

It is not as if the Bank's eventual settlement with the National Bank had no connection whatever with the plaintiff. Plaintiffs had by their very first letter told defendants of this letter of guarantee. Any further delay in recovering their dues either on the draft or on their title to the goods as holders of documents was due to defendants' stolid attitude, for which plaintiff ought not to suffer.

I find that either on the Bill or on conversion, defendants are entitled to recover of plaintiff the amount of the Bill £99 at the rate of Exchange of 7th December 1920, and any excess payment which they may have received from the National Bank, must be refunded to plaintiff.

Decree for plaintiff for Rs. 107-7-0 and costs. Professional costs Rs. 30.

Mr. K. K. Suntoke appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. A. S. Davar for the defendant Bank.

CAUSE LIST.

(WEDNESDAY, 17TH JANUARY 1923.)

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE ND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

91-22—1010-20—N C Dalal and Co, Maganlal Chunilal Ghia v Premshanker Krishnashanker Dave, Malvi M R and Co.

93-22—4188-22—Payne and Co, Hargovindas Tribhowandas Parekh v Vrajlal Bhagwandas Gandhi and ors, Daphtary F and D.

95-22—3460-21—Mulla and M, Jamshetji Kanjibhoy Desai v Ardeshir Namdar Irani and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co.

96-22—2051-22—Captain and V, Gulamhusein Allibhai Valee v Gulamhusein Bundeally Sonuji, Matubhai J and M.

97-22—1371-22—Jamsetji R and D, Kashibai widow v Purshotam Keshavji, M V Gokhale.

98-22—3341-21—Manubhai and Co, Jamnadas Vithaldas v Vallabhdas Ramji, Craigie B and C.

99-22—1853-22—Payne and Co, Balubhai Nagardas v Amratlal Jeychand, Khandwalla and Ch.

52-22—T and I J 2-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Nusserwanji Pestonji Shroff and ors v Dadabhoy Pestonji Shroff and ors, Merwanji K and Co.

56-22—T and I J 14-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Nusserwanji Pestonji Shroff and ors v Dadabhoy Pestonji Shroff and ors, Merwanji K and Co.

66-22—T and I J 2-21—Merwanji K and Co, Dadabhoy Pestonji Shroff v Nusserwanji Pestonji Shroff and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

106-22—Insolvency Case 748-22—In person—Wassonji Thakersey Halai v The Wadia Woollen Mills Ltd.

20-22-4789-21—Malvi M K and Co, Mulji Bharmal, Keshovji Gangaram and anr. Unmalla P and P.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Note:—This list will be called out at 11-30 a.m. and any unopposed suits will be taken first.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

4969-21—Judah and S, Passu Khairaj, Jimraj Khairaj and others, Unmabla P and P, Ardesir H D and Co.

MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

1765-22—Sabnis and G, Rose Hill v Luke C Hill, Kanga and S.

LONG CAUSES.

2459-20—Wadia G and Co, Gangaram Assaram v Ganpat Karnaji and ors, Mehta L and Co.

2843-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Messrs Haji Abdulla Ebrahim v Messrs M Gulamali, Payne and Co.

2751-20—Payne and Co, Jamnadas Mathuradas Bakshi v Mootaji Soomerchand, Khandwalla and Co.

1712/22010-20—Soonderdas and Co, Kalianji Visram and others v Morarji Topan and another, Mulla and M.

604-19—Vachha and Co. Shambaji Dhanaji Varab v Shantabai widow and another, Manilal and K.

2945-20—Nanu H and Co, Mahomedbhoy Fazalbhai v Sha Chhaganlal Motiram Parekh, Manubhai and Co.

3194-19—Daphtary F and D, Karsondas Mulji v Vadilal Purshotam, N C Dalal and Co

2105-20 Soonderdas and Co, Sha Javerchand Thakersey v Hiralal Baldeodas and others.

347-19—S A Tyabji, Janabai widow v Rakhmabai widow and another, Jamsetji E and D.

2851-19—Captain and V, Sha Vanmali Jetha v Gopalji Gangji, Bhaishanker K and G.

1308-12—Mulla and M, Piran Hasan v Gulam Mahomed Sha Mahomed Pateli and others, Ardeshir H D and Co, Little and Co.

159-21—Matubhai J and M, Narayandas Girdhardas v Kakubhai Ranchhordas.

1069-19—Khandwalla and Co, Vallabhdas Jatashanker v Nakoobhai Kaloobhai, Jehangir G and B.

1219-19—Jehangir G and B, Nakubhai Kaloobhai Shah v Vallabhram Jatashanker Oza and another, Khandwalla and Co.

2770-19—Payne and Co, Saleh Mahomed Umar Daud v Bai Sishabai widow and others.

1735-20—M B Chothia, Hathibhai Bulakhidas v Katriha Kana Kiramaya and another.

1778-18—M B Chothia, Jasmantlal Vadilal, v Chandulal Parbhudas, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1786-18—M B Chothia, Jasmantlal Vadilal v Bhagwandas Kanguram, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3613-20—In Person—Khairaj Devji v Lalji Ganpatram, Pandia and Co.

3426-20—M B Chothia and Co, Poonjiram Amichand v Jethabhai Valji, Mehta L and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

4532-22—Judah and S, Mistry Mahomed Bowla v Gungacharan Ramcharan and others, Manilal and K.

4574-22 Khandwalla and Ch, Bomanji Ashana Pimpal v Sadashiv Krishna and another.

4575-22—Khandwalla and Ch. Bomanji Ashana Kinpal v Sadasive Krishna and anr.

1355-22—Dastur and Co, Esuf Esmail Haji Mahomed Killidar v Behramji Hormusji Kabir and ors.

4022-22—Mulla and M, N H Moos v Dhansukhlal Mangaldas.

4049-22—Mulla and M, N H Moos v Moreshwar Laldas.

4569-22—Tyabji D and Co, Haji Khadikhan Mahbullakhan v Mirja Ysuf Mirza and ors, Shah and Ch.

4787-22—Jamsetji R and D, Khatri Abu Bakar Abba v Khatri Adam Ebrahim.

4791-22—Jamsetji R and D, Jugjiwandas Narsidas and ors v Sajad Husein Attof Husein and ors.

4819-22—Jehangir G and B, Bai Cooverbai Framji Sunawalla v Ardeshir Framji Dordi, Jamshetji R and D.

4843-22—G B Pandya, Jamsetji Dossabhoy Bharucha v Merwanji Hormusji Doongarsi, Payne and Co.

3799-22—Wadia G and Co, Shaikali Gulamhussein v Framroz Bapuji Amin and ors. Ardeshir H D and Co.

3800-22—Wadia G and Co, Shaikali Gulamhussein v Hormusji Maneckji Chowna and ors, Dallas and Co.

4293-22—Mantri and Co. Ahmed S Moloobhoy and anr v Bai Jerbai Dinshaw.

4538-22—Jehangir and S, Shaik Hussanbhai Mulla Lookmanji Khatri v Hirabhai Jiwanji Mehta and ors, Mulla and M.

4594-22—Merwanji K and Co, Ratton Chhattoo v Bai Hayalboo widow.

4623-22—Merwanji K and Co, Ratton Chhattoo v Hyder Miya Rassool and ors.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

1652-22—Dubash and Co, Hiralal Baksoredas v Sarupchand Hakumchand, Malvi M R and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

3821-22—Kanga and S, Motilal Dayaram v Yashwant Ghansham Nadkarni, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4570-22—Jehangir M and S, Yashwant Vishnu Nene v Kedarmal Bhuramal, Hiralal and Co.

2537-19—Craigie B and C, Kanji Karson v Gudimal Gumanmal, Bhaishanker K and G.

3220-22—Khandwalla and Ch, Chimanlal Premchand v Maquiram Danmal and ors, Amarchand and M. Purnanand and Cl.

4076-22—Sabnis G and S, Maneckji Hormusji Mody v Jamsetji Kanjibhai Desai, Mulla and M.

4284-21—Wadia G and Co, Navroji Rustomji Wadia v Abdul Ajij Haji Tyab, Matubhai J and M.

1330-22—Wadia G and Co, Cooverji Pitamber and Co, Kasturchand Jaychand, Shah and Ch.

1331-22—Wadia G and Co, Cooverji Pitamber and Co v Kabhai Vithal, Dubash and Co.

489-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Nazar Abdula Dharmsi v Ysuf Gulamhussein Allana and ors, Payne and Co.

1493-18—Matubhai J and M, Abdul Haziz Haji Tyab v Suzooki and Co, Madhowji and Co.

1219-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Jetha Deoji and anr v Samalbhai Nathubhai and ors, Purnanand Cl. and J.

1942-20—Dharamsi D and Co, Gopalji Shamji v Goswami Shrikrishnavati Vakoji and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co., Matubhai J M and Co.

314-22—Judah and S, Jacob Shaone Shashona v Amir Ahmed, Payne and Co.

526-22—Little and Co, Merwanji Sheriarji Kheshwalla v Wadilal Mangaldas and Co, Mehta L and Co.

314-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Chhabildas Nathubhai v Madhavdas Lalchand, Mulji and Th.

5343-21—N C Dalal and Co, Goculdas Ramdas v Narandas Amerchand and ors, Khambatta and Co, Thakoredas and Co.

SCINDIA & THE BIDESHI BAIT!

OLD GAME AGAIN!

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your readers are fully aware, how Indian ship-building has perished under foreign domination. How Indian shipping Companies have succumbed to the crushing competition of the Foreign shipping combine. And how some of the Swadeshi steamship concerns have been bought over by clever manoeuvres of the Bideshi Bura Sahs! An attempt of this kind has now been made in respect of the Scindia S. N. Co.,! After cutting down the rates too fine; after harassing and heckling the Scindia Company on the Coast; after offering and paying Rebates to shippers to oust Scindia from the market; the Bideshi Company has discovered that India of 1922 is very much different from India of 1892-1902 or 1512! That Indian Merchants, Indian shippers and Indian shareholders are Indians first and everything else afterwards! That they are filled with patriotism. That their voice is growing. That their influence is spreading. That this patriotism and Swadeshism are dealing hard blows to their monopoly! Nay, their monopoly is in danger! The Rice Merchants have patriotically stood by the Scindia Company. Other shippers are sure to follow suit. Despite its grave blunders in the past, the Scindia Company is gaining ground and building up its coastal trade thanks to the Swadeshi spirit of Indian shippers. At this stage, the Bideshi Company throws a bait! It is the same old game again! Will the Directors gulp it down? Will the Directors be caught in the net? We hope not, we wish not For which patriotic soul will part with his dearly revived shipping industry for a Bideshi bait which would mean the death of the Scindia Company, the paralysing of the Indian shipping Industry, the monopoly of the Bideshi Companies and the utter helplessness of Indian shippers and hence of Indian Merchants and Indian consumers? Sir, for the cause of Swadeshi, and for the cause of our economic emancipation, let us brush aside all Bideshi Baits—stand by Swadeshi and stand by Scindia against foreign onslaughts. That is our plain duty to-day.—

Yours etc.,
BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST BULDINGS.

INDIAN STYLE OF ARCHITECTURE,

A meeting of the City Improvement Trust was held yesterday, Mr. E. G. Turner presiding when the question of the adoption of Indian style of architecture for buildings to be built on Improvement Trust plots was considered. The conditions were that the designs were to be Indian in character and thoroughly practical. The prizes were given to the following: Type A Buildings with shops on ground floor, godowns behind, office above, with continuous arcades; 1st and 2nd prizes to Mr. M. B. Shah, Architectural assistant, P. W. D., Rangoon and Messrs. Acott, Bhuta and Carpentier, Bombay. The sum was equally divided. Special prizes to Maung Tin Thurn, Bombay and Mr. Dominic De Silva Rs. 200 each. Type B buildings with shops on ground floor, with tenements or store rooms behind, with single or double roomed tenements above—1st prize Acott Bhuta and Carpentier; 2nd Maung Tin Thurn; special prizes to Dominic De Silva and B. B. Watkey. Type C Building—one or two flats on each floor, projecting balconies or verandahs to be provided—1st prize J. F. Servai, Bombay; 2nd K. B. Majumdar.

The judges were Messrs. Claud Batley of the Bombay Architects' Association and Mr. R. W. Cable of the Improvement Trust.

MILL STORES.

Jan. 16.

The Quotations are as under:—
Heads Rs. 1/14/6 per 800 Eyes.
Reeds Rs. 0/5/0 per 100 Reeds.
Rollers Cloth Rs. 9/2/0 per Yard (16 oz).
Roller Cloth Rs. 10/0/0 per Yard (18 oz).
Swell Spring Rs. 6/8/0 per gross.
Weft Grate Rs. 30/0/0 per gross.
Conical Pirns Rs. 5/8 per gross.
Roving Bobbins Rs. 30/0/0 per gross.
Slubbing Bobbins Rs. 29/0/0 per gross
Sizing Flannel Rs. 5/0/0 per Yard (72).
Sizing Flannel Rs. 4/10/0 per Yard (66).
Sizing Flannel Rs. 4/6/0 per Yard (32).
Banding Oldham Rs. 1/2/0 per lb.
Tubuler Banding Rs. 1/14/6 per lb.
Warper Bobbins Rs. 85/0/0 per gross (English).

CHEMICAL MARKET.

Jan. 16.

Epsom salt Rs. 4/0/0 per cwt.
Dutch Farina Rs. 15/0/0 per cwt (upward).
Aniline salt Rs. 0/8/0 per lb.
Antimony salt Rs. 0/14/0 per lb.
Glauber salt Rs. 4/12/0 per cwt.
Zinc Chloride Rs. 23/8/0 per cwt (Scarcity).
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 4/4/0 per cwt.
Bichromate Potash Rs. 54/0/0 per cwt.
Bichromate soda Rs. 46/0/0 per cwt.
Dextrine American Rs. 23/0/0 per cwt.
Dextrine Japanese Rs 35/0/0 per cwt.
Silicate of soda Rs. 13/0/0 per cwt.
Turkey red oil Rs. 23/12/0 per cwt.
Brown sugar lead Rs. 30/0/0 per cwt.
White sugar lead Rs. 42/0/0 per cwt.
Sago flour Rs. 13/6/0 per cwt.
Sulphate of Alumina Rs. 13/8/0 per cwt.

COLOUR MARKET.

Jan. 16.

Alizarine 20 per cent paste Rs. 85 per cwt.
Alizarine 16 per cent paste Rs. 80 per cwt.
Congo Red Rs. 2/0/0 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine Rs. 3/4/0 per lb
Delta Purpurine Rs. 4/4/0 per lb.
Hemetine Crystals Rs. 1/6/0 per lb.
Ningrosene Crystals Rs. 2/10/0 per lb.
Victoria Blue Rs. 5/0/0 per lb.
Methyl Violet Rs. 6/0/0 per lb.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 7/8/0 per lb.
Madras fast red Rs. 6/0/0 per lb.

MERCANTILE PRESS CO.

The Fortieth Ordinary General Meeting of the share-holders of the Mercantile Press Co. was held on Tuesday at the Company's registered office, Fort, Mr. Mulji Haridas presiding.

The Directors report and statement of account for the year ending 30th June 1922 which has already been reported in these columns was adopted.

The payment of a dividend of 12 per cent was confirmed and Messrs Mulji Haridas and M. G. Khakhar were re-elected Directors.

"SIKH PRISONERS IN YERAVDA JAIL"

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I draw your attention to the editorial note in to-day's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" headed "Sikh Prisoners in Yeravda Jail"? The suggestions made therein are not correct. Sikh political prisoners have not been deprived, forcibly or otherwise, of their "turbans and religious symbols allowed to Sikhs in all Jails." The treatment accorded to them is the same as in the Punjab jails and the concessions allowed are in excess of those recommended by the Indian Jails Committee in paragraph 287 of their report as the result of representations made by Sikh witnesses before that Committee.—Yours, etc.,

J. F. GENNINGS,
Director of Information.

Jan. 16.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Mangalorean Catholic Association, Bombay, the following resolution was passed:—"That the Managing Committee supports the candidature of Mr. Alex. A. Pais, standing from Byculla (E) Ward at the forthcoming election of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and earnestly recommends his candidature to the full support of Mangalorean and other Catholic voters of the said ward.

C. WARD.

Mr. R. Venkat Ram, who is standing as a candidate for election from the C Ward (Bhuleshwar) has issued the following manifesto:—

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE C WARD.

Gentlemen,—At the earnest desire of many of my friends, I have decided to stand as a candidate for election from the C. Ward to the Municipal Corporation.

As a Congressman for many years I have taken active interest in all matters that affect the well-being of my fellow-citizens. And since under Mahatma Gandhi's leadership the Congress launched the N.C.O. programme, I have remained loyal to that programme and faithfully tried to carry out that programme in practice. As a member of the All-India Congress Committee, I have resolutely stood by that programme, and when at Gaya, an attempt was made to betray our great and revered leader by abandoning his programme, I fought against it, and I hope, I contributed my humble quota towards the maintaining of the solidarity of N. C. O. ranks.

Although I am devoted to national affairs and Mahatma Gandhi, I have been second to none in my civic patriotism, and have always tried my best to serve the interests of my fellow-citizens, regardless of the favours or frowns of men in power or vested interests.

As a member of the Swaraj Sabha, Bombay Presidency Association, the Bombay Humanitarian League and several other associations, and also as a journalist, I have always stood for the rights and interests of the people as a whole, even at the risk of incurring the grave displeasure of Government officials and the great exploiters of labour in this city.

During the Influenza epidemic which took such heavy toll on the City some years ago, I worked ceaselessly with my friends Seth Lakhmidas Raoji Tairsee, B. G. Horniman and others, and as a member of the Bombay Humanitarian League, I was second to none in my attentions to the sick and the suffering and regardless of personal risks, always worked in the midst of the sick and the poor.

I have taken a lively interest in the question of cow protection and milk supply and have readily supported those who have been working for the cause. If I am elected, this subject will continue to engage my earnest attention until a satisfactory solution of the problem is secured.

I have brought to bear a purely democratic outlook in all matters and always resisted injustice to people and cruelty to animals, and pleaded for the relief of the sick and the needy.

In case, you, as electors, place your confidence in me and return me to the Corporation, it shall constantly be my endeavour to keep your and the City's interests in view and serve the public with zeal and diligence; at the same time, I shall try to prevent, to the best of my abilities, the wasteful extravagance of the Corporation and the autocracy of its officialdom.

I need hardly assure you that I shall always try and make a careful study of your and other rate payers' needs such as water supply, roads, tram and lighting services and other public purposes and press them vigorously on the attention of the Corporation until they are attended to.

In conclusion, I beg to subscribe, myself, yours fraternally,

R. VENKAT RAM.

Bombay, Jan. 15, 1923.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16.

Due to a temporary settlement of the dock strike the jute shares opened firmer in tone but owing to the lack of outside support the business was on a moderate scale with rates easier at close. Cottons continue steady but transactions reported were of meagre description. The coal section did not exhibit any life in the absence of interest. Tea and miscellaneous were without any interesting features. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper 56/13, 6 per cent bonds (1927 99/14, 1939 100, 1932 100/5.)

Bank:—Eastern 7c, Imperial 327.

Cotton Dunbar 310, Kesoram 9/6.

Jute:—Alliance 527/8, Caledonian 506, Cheviot 216, Clive 36 Craig 6/12, Fort Gloster 760, Howrah 43/4, Hukumchand ordinary 1/14 discount, Lansdown- 369. New Central 534/8, Orient 175, Reliance 49.

Coal:—Bhagora 15, Burrakur 56/8, Samla Govindpur 14, Sutikdih 10/4.

Miscellaneous:—C. P. Cement 2/9, Engineering Bengal Bridge and Bolts 1/6 Indian Iron and Steel 47/8 Four Mills, United Flour 31/8, Behar Rice 2/4, British India Corps ordinary 8-2, G. A. Achard 20/5, Indo Burma Tim 5/12, Madan Theatres 5/8, Paper Mills, Titaghur Paper 9, Shipping:—Bengal Assam Steamship 210, Sugar, Pioneer Sugar 1/10.

Tea:—East India 81.

The Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was sixteen and five thirty-second pence and demand sixteen and three sixteenths pence.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

THE MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

The Hon'ble Dr. R.P. Paranjpe, will deliver a lecture on "Students and Public Life" in the Hall of the Union, Chowpatty, on Saturday, 20th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Sir Narayan G. Chandravarkar will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

ENSUING MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party a meeting will be held under the presidentship of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. (B.T.) in Gulalwadi (Kika street), when Miss Bachubai Lotwala, and many others will speak on the ensuing Municipal election. All are cordially invited.

MARATHA STUDENTS' UNION.

A meeting of all Bombay Maratha School and College students will be held at the Maratha Student's Lodge, Girgaon, Sandhurst Road near Servants of India Society to reconsider the holding of the Maratha Student's Gathering, and to dispose of other new and important items to-day (Wednesday) at 8 p.m. All concerned are cordially requested to attend.

PUBLIC MEETING AT VILE PARLE.

Under the auspices of the Vile Parle Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Laxmi Chauk, when Swami Bhaskarananda will speak on "Duty" and Shrijut Shivji Devobi will deliver a lecture on the "Impressions of the Gaya Congress."

BYCULLA Y. M. C. A.

Under the auspices of the Literary and Debating Society of Byculla Y.M.C.A, Reynolds Road a lecture on "Moslem Influence on Western civilisation" by Mr. Shaik Nabiullah, will take place on Thursday evening at 9 p.m.

PUBLIC MEETING OF "D" Ward VOTERS.

Under the auspices of 'D' Ward Committee of the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party, a public meeting will be held in Ambewadi, Girgaum, to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) when Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay, Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta, K. F. Nariman, N.H. Belgaumwala and others will speak on the ensuing Municipal Elections.

RASHTRIYA STREE SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Reshtriya Stree Sabha a public meeting of ladies will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall at 3-30 p.m. Shreemati Sarojini Devi will preside. Jogni Maya Anand Leheri will speak on "Swadeshi". All ladies are cordially invited to the meeting.

DR. GORIO ENTERTAINED.

As signor Commendatore Dr. Gorio, managing-Director of Gorio Ltd., and Consul for Italy for the past twenty years, is shortly returning to Italy, Mr. and Mrs. P. Sanches Rodrigues held a reception in his honour in the Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall on Sunday, 14th instant. It was a pleasant function attended by several prominent members of the Italian and Portuguese communities, the Consuls for Italy, Portugal and Netherlands being among them. Dr. Paes, Consul for Cuba and aCav. Mattoli, vice Consul for Italy were unavoidably absent.

CHAURI CHAURA & MOPLAH TRAIN TRAGEDY.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—We can hardly forget the "crime" of Chauri Chaura, much less can we forget the train tragedy of those unfortunate Moplah prisoners.

We all know what happened at Chauri Chaura in the month of February last year. An infuriated mob burst down buildings and put to death some 23 policemen. It was a most disgraceful and horrible deed. Mahatmaji was just on the point of launching Mass Civil Disobedience at Bardoli and to be effect he had even sent an ultimatum and also a rejoinded to the Government's reply, when, this serious riot took place. Mahatmaji took it as a third warning and calling it index finger' suspended nearly all Congress activities except the constructive programme.

Now, we turn to the Moplah train tragedy which reminded us of the 'so-called' Black Hole of Calcutta. Moplah prisoners were being carried from one place to another in a closed van—having no ventilation at all. They cried and continuosly cried for 'air' and 'water'! And what happened? 65 of them expired for want of water and air and others remaining were also half dead. What a disgraceful tragedy!

Now let us proceed a little further. A Commission under this presidency of Mr. Knapp was appointed to inquire in the matter. The Knapp Commission prepared a report and recommended the prosecution of Seargent Andrews and some other six. The prosecution commenced, evidence was taken and now the judgment is delivered. No one is found responsible for the shameful Moplah train tragedy—no one is to be blamed.

Now comes Chauri Chaura. Some 23 persons were brutally and mercilessly put to death and for this many persons were arrested prosecution was commenced, evidence was taken and judgment delivered! Judgment for this, no doubt, horrible crime! 172 accused have met capital punishment. According to 'law' they are guilty and according to 'law' they are to be hanged. Does law permit no mercy to be taken into consideration? It is necessary that the higher authorities should take up the case into their consideration and do the needful to reduce the punishment.

What a striking contrast in the judgment of both tragedies:—

LOSS OF LIVES.

Chauri Chaura, 23, 172 to be hanged. Moplah train tragedy 65, no one to be blamed!—

Yours, etc.

PAL.

RELIEF & RPPRECIATION FUNDS.

"A Sympathiser" sends us the following amounts to the credit of the funds mentioned against them:—

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, January 17, 1923.

INFORMATION.

In the "Times of India" of yesterday appeared the following special cable of the "Times" (London) service.

JERUSALEM Jan. 14.

"The Times" correspondent states the numerous visits which Emir Abdulla since his return from England has paid to King Hussein, the British High Commissioner in Palestine and the ex-Sultan, seem to indicate the possibility of King Hussein assuming the Khilafat in opposition to the new Khalifa.

King Hussein is eligible by descent, and is supported by his two sons, King Feisul and Emir Abdulla.

This would fulfil the original British scheme of the removal of the Khilafat to Mecca. (our italics).

Why the "Times" correspondent should have thought that the visits paid by the Amir Abdullah to the British High Commissioner in Palestine and the ex-Sultan "seem to indicate the possibility of King Hussein assuming the Khilafat," we cannot imagine. To us, taking them in conjunction with the cordial invitation extended to the ex-Sultan by "King" Hussein at the very moment when the former, declaring himself to be Khalifa of the Muslims in spite of everything, uttered an appeal for help to the Islamic world, seems to us rather to indicate an intrigue in connection with that appeal. Huseyn of Mecca has publicly disavowed all claim to the Khilafat, and publicly acknowledged the right of the House of Osman Therefore it seems hardly possible for him now to contest the right of the latter. It is of course quite true that he is eligible by descent but so is every Muslim, even an "Ethiopian slave" if we remember rightly; and that he might with luck obtain the support of his own sons; but general acceptance by the Muslim world is necessary and he is generally repudiated.

On the other hand it is possible that it could be made worth his while to support the claim of the ex-Sultan, even though hopeless, in order to create a false impression of doubt and division on the subject upon European public opinion at a moment when such an impression would be serviceable to the policy of a Christian Power or Powers. The last sentence of the cablegram is particularly noteworthy after British statesmen have repeatedly declared that they do not intend, *and never did intend*, to interfere with the question of the Khilafat, which is a question that concerns the Muslims only. It is typical of the class of British political "thinkers," of which the London "Times" is apt to make itself the spokesman, who know nothing accurately of Eastern matters, and seem incapable of learning from experience—a class to which the oracular utterance which Dickens puts into the mouth of Mr. F's Aunt would seem to refer: "You can't put brains into a brass knob, you couldn't in your Uncle George's day."

Of what use can the gathering together in the Hejjaz of certain petrsons whom the whole Islamic world regards as traitors be to the present policy of England, which is, or ought to be, a policy of reconciliation with the East? Are not the disastrous consequences of the propaganda which had its centre in "the original British scheme of the removal of the Khilafat to Mecca," sufficiently apparent in the world to-day? Is not even British public opinion thoroughly disgusted with the whole policy which the "Times" correspondent at Jerusalem would wish to see resuscitated? We do not for a moment believe that men so shrewd as "King" Huseyn and the Amir Abdullah would nowadays embark on such a mad adventure seriously. If there is any truth at all in this conjecture of the "Times"—the publication of which in India, we would point out gently to our contemporary, is distinctly detrimental to British prestige, and conducive to disaffection—we are of opinion that it is merely a political move of the old diplomacy for the purpose of creating the false impression before mentioned on the mind of Europe. As a serious political movement it has no chance whatever of success in Asia. As a mere manoeuvre, it might succeed in influencing ignorant public opinion in Europe and America against Turkey at a given moment—the moment when the question of the Muslim Holy Places and the status of Jezirat-ul-Arab comes up for discussion at a Conference. As these questions are the crux of the division between Islam and Christendom, and will once for all and irrevocably define the position and dictate the attitude of the Muslims subject to the British Empire, we expect that the Government of India will at once crush an intrigue which, whether it centres round Huseyn of Mecca or Wahid-ud-din Efendi, can only be a hindrance to a satisfactory settlement. After a fairly comprehensive study of opinion in the Muslim world, we cannot point to a single country, even the Hejjaz, in which the Sherif or the ex-Sultan has a serious following. By the vast majority of Muslims everywhere they are not only execrated, but—which is worse for the prestige of a great Power supporting them—derided.

A DEPLORABLE TENDENCY.

We strongly deprecate the tendency in some quarters to drag in the name of Mahatma Gandhi in connection with the controversy about Council-entry. Whatever may be Mahatmaji's feelings when he comes to know of the "split" in the Congress and the formation of the new Party, it is utterly profitless to speculate what they woud be and on the basis of fanciful deductions from the same to proceed to condemn one side or the other. Mahatmaji's previous writings and speeches may shed some light on the subject but they cannot certainly determine the point as to exactly what attitude he would assume at some future date in somewhat similar circumstances. We are sorry to observe that Mr. Kapila Deva Malaviya, in an article contributed to the "Tribune," has attempted, on the strength of stray passages in the Mahatmaji's writings, to build up a theory that the Mahatma would condemn unequivocally the action of those Congressmen who refused to consider favourably the proposal to enter into the Councils. Not resting content with merely arguing the point, Mr. Malaviya proceeds to assume the Mahatma's role—a wholly imaginary role—and to indulge in severe criticism of the conduct of Mr. Rajagopalachariar and his brother Congressmen who voted against Council-entry. Mr. Malaviya writes, for instance: "Then there is the question as to what he would think of the attitude of the majority party under the invaluable leadership of Mr. Rajagopalachariar. The Mahatma cannot, it is certain, endorse with approbation the spiritual arrogance of the conscientious objectors to Councils, who gloried in the summary rejection of a dozen compromise propositions and paved the way for that woeful schism in the Congress." In another place he writes:—"The evidence recorded by the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee on the subject is in support of the view of the probability of success in elections. And if Mr. Rajagopalachariar and his friends will not allow two opinions on a question of fact like this and reject all proposals of compromise on such flimsy grounds, they cannot receive the approbation of Mahatma Gandhi for their spiritual haughtiness." Surely, Mr. Malaviya ought to realise that irresponsible writing like this is not only unjust to Mr. Rajagopalachariar and his friends, but also unfair to Mahatma Gandhi, who has had no say in the matter. Cannot politicians on both sides manage to keep out the absent leader's name from the controversy till such time as his views are definitely made known? When the whole world—at least the world which cares to discriminate between truth and mere propaganda—is admiring the nobility of character and the splendour of the self-sacrifice of the personality condemned to silence in Yeravda Jail, does it not look unseemely that his followers should wrangle about what he would do or say if he were a freeman instead of the prisoner he is to-day? With those who have implicit faith in the leadership of the Mahatma, no doubt can arise as to the course which the latter would take in the circumstances of to-day and their distinct duty is to pursue that course without faltering. But in the case of those who are not prepared to follow the Mahatma in all things, the only proper course for them is to think and act for themselves and according to their own lights, and not to take refuge under some fancied wing of the Mahatma when some purpose of their own has to be served. The path pointed out by the Mahatma is "like unto the razor's edge" and those only who have faith may enter it.

JAPAN'S EXAMPLE.

If Mr. Taira Shidehara, Librarian of the Educational Department of Japan, is to be believed, the Land of the Rising Sun is about to take a step which will be one of the most momentous taken by that nation in its wonderful career. Every one knows how the Japanese nation is at present, and has for long been, imbued with the militaristic spirit and how it has won its place among the Five Big Powers by its sheer military successes before and during the last war. Yet, at the height of its (military) glory, the Government of Japan proposes to dethrone from its high pedestal the spirit of militarism, which sways the nation to-day under the mask of patriotism. Ever since the modern system of education was introduced in Japan, glorification of Japanese heroes and the Japanese nation has been the predominant theme of the text-books in Japanese schools, any mention of the heroes and heroic achievements of other nations being rigidly excluded from them. The result has been that the average Japanese youth is imbued with the idea that there is no nation on earth to compare with Japan in point of greatness and that there is no greatness to compare with or besides military greatness. It is on such insecure and fundamentally false foundations that much of Japanese patriotism is seen to be based. It is no wonder that the wiser among the elders of the nation are alarmed at the growth of the militaristic spirit in the country through the wrong turn given to the education of the Japanese youth. These statesmen have come to see that the rest of humanity, which had originally learnt to admire the Japanese people for their wonderful progress and enterprise, is beginning to look askance and even with positive suspicion at them. The privileged admission to the circle of the elect of the Western Governments has brought the Japanese people no nearer to the heart of the European peoples, while it has tended to alienate from them the sympathies of Eastern peoples of whom they are one. The moral isolation is apparently having its inevitable effect and Japanese statesmen are realising the need of a radical change in the outlook of their nation. They are, therefore, seeking to give a new and healthy turn to the educational system. In future, all references of a militaristic and narrowly patriotic kind will be eliminated from the school textbooks, including the "National Reader." In place of lessons which tend to imbue the child with the mistrust of foreign nations, "friendly and peaceful topics intended to cultivate in the pupil a tone, though simple, of international understanding and humanitarian sentiment" are to be introduced. The change is to be effected from April next when the new school year commences in Japan. The step, it will be readily seen, is a unique one for any nation to take and will for ever redound to the credit of Japanese statesmen. The reform, if sincerely carried out, must effect a profound change in the outlook of the Japanese nation which will be all for the good. For the past few decades Japan has been straying from the path of her Dharma as an Eastern nation which had once paid homage to the Law of Love taught by Lord Buddha two thousand five hundred years ago. It is a welcome sign that Japan is thinking of retracing her steps and walking once again on The Noble Eightfold Path wherein lies the salvation of nations no less than of individuals.

Notes of the Day

Muslims and Their Critics.

The speech delivered by his Highness the Aga Khan at the prize distribution of the Anjuman-i-Islam High School was, in many respects, a noteworthy one. Naturally a considerable portion of his speech dealt with a subject which, as he said, has been, since the armistice, supreme in the thoughts of all Muslims,—namely, the Turkish problem. To those critics of Muslims who have expressed a doubt as to whether it was wise on the part of the latter to be so entirely taken up by the troubles of their brothers beyond the Empire, the Aga Khan gave the following convincing reply which, we trust, will be pondered over by them:—

"Gentlemen, to such critics I will say that it was not for the average Moslem, whatever his sect, whatever his political or religious or social ideals or convictions, a question of choice or will, but that it was one of those inner longings of the heart which are above and beyond reason and which can be called the true difference between man and animal, the true line of difference between human beings and other creatures. The life of a nation like the life of an individual is utterly worthless the moment it forgets its soul. Nor was it peculiar to the Moslems of India that during the last few years the uppermost thought in our head should be to assure a tolerable state of existence for our Near Eastern co-religionists. Throughout North Africa, in Morocco, Algeria and Tunis the Moslem citizens of France were certainly at least as interested in the welfare of Turkey as we were out here. In Egypt it was the thought that was uppermost in spite of all the problems of the day. In Persia, though not believers in the Caliphate, the public never forgot the Turkish question. We know that in Afghanistan everyone from the Ruler to the peasant gave it thought and attention, but above all in Russia amongst the Turanian Moslems of Central Asia, the Caucasus and the Volga and Crimea that passionate sympathy reached its highest point, for there the bond of Islam was still strengthened by that of the Chagatai language."

The critics, who are wont to lament the consequences to Muslims of their preoccupation with the Khilafat question, forget that "these years of thought and sorrow and sympathy are gains" though the Muslims never bargained for them, for "such movements though not immediately of material benefit go to prove that the soul of a race or of a religion or of a common nation is not dead." The Aga Khan was optimistic as to the outcome of the Lausanne Conference and emphasised that "the overwhelming majority of the English people were anxious that good and friendly relations should grow up once more between their great Empire and the Turkish nation." We have no doubt as to this but it remains to be seen how far the British people are successful in inspiring their Government with the same ardent desire. As for the Muslims, the time is not yet when they can feel assured that their troubles are over and their struggle must continue until success crowns their effort.

Educational Needs.

Coming to the educational problems affecting the Muslims of Bombay, there is great force in the Aga Khan's contention that the three great commercial communities, Memons, Khojahs and Borahs, should bring up their youth in a way that they may adjust themselves to the new conditions which will lead to economic success in the Bombay of the future. The economic aspect of a community's progress cannot be over-emphasised and we fully endorse the appeal of his Highness to leaders of the Muslim community to find ways and means by which the rising generation, especially of the poor and non-commercial sections of the community, may meet the great commercial struggle of the immediate future. But a community no less than an individual cannot live by bread alone and the Muslim community has to play its part in the intellectual and political life of the country. If that part is to be played well, it cannot produce too many Muslims with a high literary or scientific education and too many graduates seeking entrance into the narrow paths of the liberal professions.

Compulsory Education in Bombay.

We had expected that the present Corporation would be in a repentent mood, for its past sins of omission and commission, when it was almost on its death-bed. But we were mistaken. Even the small measure for the introduction of compulsory primary education in F and G wards of the city cannot pass that body without a challenge. It is now too late in the day to try to stop the oncoming rush of new ideas and check the people's ardent desire for education. The measure which the Corporation wishes to introduce merely touches the fringe of the vast and complex problem of education, and yet there are members in the Corporation who would have it postponed on the score of cost. It would cost the Corporation about ten lakhs of rupees and that body is strong enough to bear that additional charge, but Mr. Mody's economic conscience is aroused and for the sake of a few lakhs he would postpone the introduction of such a beneficent measure until the question of Government subvention is definitely settled. Mr. Mody, who is one of the shining lights of "Liberalism" in Bombay, has no faith in the promises of Government. But whatever the grounds for Mr. Mody's despair there is absolutely no reason why the Corporation should hang up its educational scheme in anticipation of a somersault on the part of Government. Government may be left to decide for themselves what attitude they should assume towards the premier municipality. The duty of the Corporation is to proceed with its task and insist on the just obligations of Government towards itself. The case of the mofussil municipalities and boards stands on quite a different footing to that of the local body. But whether the Corporation gets the additional dole from Government or not, it is its duty to give the people a small return in the way of education for the taxes levied, and it cannot shirk its task by mere quibbling. Education has been held back from the poor of this country for too long a time, and the Corporation cannot for ever continue its somnolent attitude. We think the letter from the Matunga Residents' Association requires greater attention than it has been given by the Corporation. The Corporation should clearly provide against any official threat of stifling national schools and sanction the scheme as modified by the amendment of Mr. V. J. Patel.

Mysore Administration.

The Mysore Administration Report for the year 1921-22 is an unvarnished tale of financial deficits and retrenchments. During the year, and particularly after the advent of Mr. A. R. Banerjee, the whole attention of the Government seemed to have centred on finding out the ways and means of meeting the growing expenditure of an administration, which was made excessively costly during the preceding regimes. The white elephant of the Bhadravati Iron Works had its share of responsibility in landing Mysore in financial troubles, which were accentuated by the administration of Mr. Bannerjee's predecessor in office, whose financial genius could only find in the floating of loans an easy solution of the problem. In the midst of these troubles, the Government committed itself to the evil principle of communal representation in the offices of the State and to the demoralising patronage that the principle implied. The result was the establishment of the Central Recruitment Board for, as the Report says, "registering all applications for appointment and putting applicants in touch with offices where vacancies exist." This was obviously a veil by which to cover up the desire for patronising a particular community, whose demands found a discordant echo in the Miller Committee's Report. Consequently, there was much discontent among the State employees and the efficiency of administration suffered to a great extent. Immediately on the wake of these troubles and embarrassments came the Prince's visit and the Mysore Durbar spent lakhs of rupees in order to make the visit thoroughly enjoyable. In this connection, a good number of the State's detective staff was requisitioned to work "inside the inner cordon," which separated the mass from the elite. It is also noteworthy that the Durbar utilised its C.I.D. men to watch the movements of Congress and Khilafat workers and to attend political meetings. This is, of course, a good augury, for it speaks to the awakening of the people of the State to the world movement for freedom and liberty—though the awakening is rather of a sporadic nature. In the various departments of the State, the Administration was actuated by a desire for economy and retrenchment. Even the Education and Medical departments had to be brought under the axe, and it is a matter for gratification that with all this "cut" efficiency in these departments was not much impaired. We congratulate the Mysore Government on the provision of Rs. 4,000 for encouragement to authors. The wisdom of this step, which is of great benefit to struggling authors and to literature, cannot be too much extolled and we urge the need for a larger provision in this direction. On the whole, Mr. Banerjee and his Government seem to be making earnest endeavours to improve the financial condition of the State without, at the same time, sacrificing necessary expenditure. We are sure that with the same earnestness continuing and with sustained efforts, the State will steady itself erelong.

Messrs. Bugga and Ratanchand.

One is astonished to learn from "The Tribune" that Messrs. Bugga and Ratanchand, two of the Punjab Martial Law prisoners, are still in the Andamans, though so long ago as in March 1921 the then Home Member stated in the Legislative Assembly that the Government of India had issued orders that all political prisoners would be immediately returned from the Andamans. Some months later the same member stated that of the 24 Punjab prisoners who had been in the Andamans in November 1920, 19 had already been transferred to Madras and "the transfer of the rest was being arranged by the Chief Commissioner and the Local Government in direct communication." Over a year has passed since this assurance was given, but still these two prisoners are detained in the Andamans. Is there no accommodation in all the jails of India for these five prisoners? The public are well aware of the unrelenting attitude of the Punjab Government towards "politicals," but, as our contemporary remarks, "in their own interest, if for no better or higher reason, the authorities should radically revise their policy in this important respect." In common with our Punjab contemporaries we have all along maintained that these two prisoners are innocent of the crime charged against them. When a "political agitator", who had been sentenced for transportation for life under the same Martial Law regime, has been elevated to the status of a Minister of the Province, surely the offence of Messrs. Bugga and Ratanchand is capable of being viewed in a less sinister light than it is done by the Government. As our contemporary says, "the least the authorities can do is to bring these prisoners back to India and treat them as they have been treating other prisoners of their class, while the only sensible course, the only course that would commend itself to the public, would be to release them, as the vast majority of the Martial Law prisoners were released long ago."

REPARTITION OF OTTOMAN DEBT.

FRENCH DELEGATE'S OUTBURST.

GREECE SUPPORTS TURKISH VIEW.

HAGUE TRIBUNAL TO ARBITRATE.

DIVERGENCE BETWEEN TURKISH AND ALLIED VIEWS.

(From our Special Correspondent at the Peace Conference.)

LAUSANNE, Jan. 15, 7.25 p.m.

On Saturday the Financial Committee which had begun a new discussion of the questions of the Ottoman Debt and Reparations did no more than record divergencies between the views of Turkey and the Allies and send back questions to the Sub-Committee.

The one salient fact of Saturday's session was the outburst of Bompard who declared that if the Allies claimed reimbursement of the high cost of the occupation the responsibility fell on Turkey who did not consent to sign the peace formerly proposed by the Allies. One had the impression that the French delegate was unaware that the French Government itself has been working for two years past for the revision of the Treaty of Sevres for rejecting which he to-day reproaches the Turks.

REPARTITION OF OTTOMAN DEBT.

To-day the Financial Sub-Committee began discussion of the repartition of the Ottoman Debt. The Turkish delegates insisted on the necessity of clear delimitation of the share of each State participating in the Ottoman Debt in order that Turkey may be responsible only for the share returning to her. As a practical solution they proposed the emission of new titles for the nominal capital sum devolving upon Turkey who would thus be freed from all responsibility for the remainder of the debt. The Greek delegate supported the Turkish point of view but the Allied representatives reserved their answer. It seems, however that a middle solution will shortly be found.

An agreement has been reached between the Greeks and Turks to submit to the arbitration of the Hague Tribunal the difference relative to debts and kilometric guarantees of railways left in Greek territory. Th difference consists in the Greek claim to include in the Ottoman Public Debt sums paid by Greece for kilometric guarantees and purchase of the railways in question while the Turkish delegation objects that the sums in question were variable according to the conditions of exploitation and that even some railways began before the Balkan war no longer to be a burden on the Ottoman budget and even to pay dividends. In spite of agreement on secondary points fundamental divergence of opinion still remains on the lump sum of the debts to be redivided and the manner of repartition.

"THE INDISPENSABLE CURZON"!

ENGLISH PRESS FRETTING OVER LAUSANNE DELAYS.

LEAFIELD (OXFORD), Jan. 16.

Considerable impatience is finding expression here at the interminable delays at the Lausanne Conference. As the "Daily News" correspondent remarks: "The Turks obviously hold the view that as all eternity is before us, a few weeks more or less of talk at Lausanne will matter nothing. That is, no doubt, the Oriental method. To the Westerners, with other things to do in the world, it is very nearly intolerable." Obviously, Lord Curzon cannot be spared from London indefinitely and the view is finding frequent expression that steps will have to be taken to curb still further the delaying tactics of the Turks and to bring the Conference to an issue and conclusion.—(B. O. W.)

KEMAL TO VISIT MOSUL FRONT.

ALLEGED BRITISH BOMBING OF MOSUL VILLAGES.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Constantinople.—A message from Angora says that Mustapha Kemal Pasha propose to visit the Mosul front after going to Smyrna, Konia, Adana and Diarbekir.

A Kemalist communique asserts that British aeroplanes are bombing villages in the neighbourhood of Mosul. The communique claims that natives brought down four British machines.—Reuter.

MIDDLE EASTERN AFFAIRS.

SIR COX LEAVES FOR LONDON.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Baghdad.—An official communiqué says Sir Percy Cox will leave Baghdad by aid mail next Friday for London in order to consult His Majesty's Government regarding the Middle Eastern affairs. Sir Henry Dobbs will carry on the current duties of the High Commissioner during the absence of Sir Percy Cox.—Reuter.

END OF RAMPA AGENCY DISTURBANCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 15.

In connection with the Rampa Agency disturbances it appears that after the police attack on Sree Ranarazu's camp on December 6th the gang which was badly hit broke into two sections, several members of which have surrendered or have been captured, while the others have deserted and have mixed themselves with villagers in peaceful tracts with the hope of escaping the notice of the authorities. A police round-up of those gangs is expected. It is reported that Government are satisfied apparently that the rebellion is over and have appointed a special officer to deal magisterially with the captured rebels and to investigate the whole matter of the revolt.

FRESH TAXATION IN FRANCE.

INCIDENCE ON FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Paris.—The proposed increase in taxation has not been enthusiastically received by the public. Fears are expressed that the inevitable further rise in the cost of living and production will be unbearable and will prevent French exporters from competing in foreign markets. Hopes are expressed that a prolonged debate in the Chamber will modify the Bill, which Government has not included in the Finance Bill, because essential budgetary legislation is long overdue.—Reuter.

PARLIAMENTARY IMMUNITY.

NOT FOR A SOCIALIST IN FRANCE.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Paris.—The Committee which examined the Parliamentary immunity of the French Socialist, Marcel Cachin in view of his being prosecuted, have reported in favour of cancelling such immunity.—Reuter.

NORTH BENGAL PEASANTS.

MR. ANDREWS ON NEED OF RELIEF

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.

Mr. C. F. Andrews, who has returned to Calcutta in order to report to the Bengal Relief Committee upon his recent investigations during his tour in the flooded area of North Bengal, stated to a representative of the Associated Press that matters appeared suddenly to have taken a very serious turn for the worse among the villages in the Rajshahi area. Cases of actual starvation had been discovered by workers and in one part a whole village had been found to be without food for nearly three days. Last year's crop had utterly failed. Peasants had no funds to buy cattle for ploughing or seed for sowing and if immediate steps were not taken there was a very grave danger of land falling out of cultivation for the whole of the present year. On the other hand in Bogra district the prospects were not so gloomy. It was probable that a four-anna crop would be realised. Mr. Andrews was of opinion that efforts should now be concentrated on Rajshahi district and that the relief fund should be used for the purchase of seed and for rendering the peasants assistance in the ploughing of their land. If once the seed for the new rice harvest was sown and land cultivated villagers would be able to obtain sufficient credit to prevent destitution. But, if during the next three months no cultivation and no sowing of seed were possible owing to lack of means then the condition of the villagers in Rajshahi district would be hopeless. Mr. Andrews estimated roughly that another three lakhs would be needed by the Bengal Relief Committee to add to the two lakhs they had still in hand in order to help the poorest cultivators and that Government would be required to give out five lakhs in loans to those who were able to fulfil terms of scarcity on which Government loans could be granted. Mr. Andrews is returning to the distressed area immediately and will remain there for some time.

GERMANY'S STIFFNING ATTITUDE

COAL COMMISSIONERS ORDER

FRANCE AND BELGIUM NOT TO BE SUPPLIED.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Berlin.—The coal commissioners have prohibited the coal-owners on the Ruhr from supplying France and Belgium even against payment. This stiffening attitude of the German Government is expected to precipitate dramatic French action.—Reuter.

MINERS REFUSE TO WORK OVERTIME'

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Berlin.—A "Vorwaerts" telegram from Essen says that the miners in the occupied area have refused to work overtime.—Reuter.

HALF HOUR STOPPAGE OF WORK.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Essen.—The half-hour stoppage of work this morning as a protest against French action in occupying the Ruhr passed off without serious results. A crowd made anti-French demonstration outside the French headquarters, speeches were delivered and patriotic songs sung, but there was no disturbance of peace.

A Berlin telegram says there was noisy demonstration outside the offices of the Inter-Allied military mission at the Bellevue Hotel, but the police prevented the demonstrators from entering the building or doing any damage, and finally dispersed them. There were no arrests. The crowd was gratified at hoisting of the German monarchical colours on a building opposite the hotel.

A telegram from Stettin says the police prevented an attempted demonstration against the entente commissioners there.—Reuter.

COAL DELIVERIES

AN ABORTIVE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Paris.—Following the German Government's prohibition of coal deliveries, a conference at Essen between the French authorities and the representatives of the Mine Owners' Association broke down after Fritz and Thyssen, on behalf of the German representatives, had declared that the French order to resume coal deliveries could not be obeyed.

M. Degoutte immediately ordered the advance on Dortmund and announced that troops would be established this evening along the line of Werden, Hattingen, Werne, Heinrichsberg, Recklinghausen and Bottrop.

PROJECTED REQUISITIONING.

M. Poincaré has instructed M. Barthou to bring the German refusal to make further deliveries in kind before the Reparations Commission to-morrow with a view to securing the declaration of a fresh default.

M. Poincaré conferred to-day with the Ministers of Finance and Public Works and also with M. Barthou regarding the rupture in the negotiations at Essen. It has been decided that unless mine-owners change their attitude, the French and Belgians shall resort to requisitioning in which event Germans will be obliged to operate the coal-fields.—Reuter.

MILITARY REQUISITIONING COAL.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Paris.—An Essen message says that following the German refusal to deliver coal, firm arrangements have been made under the auspices of the Military authorities to requisition coal under martial law, including repression of agitation for stoppage of work. Measures have been taken to frustrate alleged attempts to remove the rolling stock from the Ruhr. Laden trucks consigned to other destinations are being diverted to France and Belgium.

The Control Committee announces the discovery that the coal tax has not been collected during the past three months, resulting in the manufacturers getting coal at forty per cent. below the normal rate.—Reuter.

DEMONSTRATORS COLLIDE WITH TROOPS.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Berlin.—A large political demonstration in Bochum last evening culminated in a collision with French troops who fired on the crowd, killing one man and wounding several others. At the outset, the crowd, numbering several thousand, collected outside the town hall and sang patriotic songs, cheering the German Republic. The procession then marched through the streets. A number of young Communists held a counter-demonstration and cheered the Third International and the French Communistic League of Youth. The police were unable to cope with the demonstration, and the demonstrators collided with the French troops at the railway station with the result stated above.—Reuter.

FRANCE'S PLEA FOR OCCUPYING SECOND ZONE.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Paris.—The difficulties of the French on the Ruhr are mainly due to the attitude of the German Government. The refusal of Berlin to pay the mines for the coal delivered on the reparations account is the reason why the French to-day are occupying the second zone including Bochum, Recklinghausen and Hattingen. The French have decided to pay for coal from the coal tax, the collection of which by the French begins on Wednesday, but the tax on coal produced in the zone already occupied would be insufficient hence the necessity of occupying the second zone which produces double the amount of coal produced in the first zone. The meeting of the Reparations Commission has been postponed till to-morrow, but it is not yet settled when it will deal with the German refusal to continue the reparations payments.—Reuter.

LITHUNIANS SEIZE FRENCH PREFECTURE.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Berlin.—A telegram from Memel reports that a Lithuanian band, armed with rifles and machine-guns, has entered the town and occupied the inner part of the town as also the French Prefecture; but, part of the town around the barracks and the Pilots House are still in the hands of the French.—Reuter.

OCCUPATION OF RUHR.

MUSSOLINI'S ADVICE TO FRANCE.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Rome.—In the course of a speech in the Cabinet to-day. Sgr. Mussolini said that he had advised France to limit as far as possible the military character of the action in the Ruhr, and also not to shut the door upon any possibility of agreement which Italy believed was possible and for which she was working. Sgr. Mussolini stated that no entente formed for the purpose of securing the peace of Europe could succeed without the participation of Britain. He considered that France would even yet probably view with favour the Italian plan regarding reparations which was presented in London.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S BAD FAITH.

LORD HARDINGE ON THE ENTENTE.

LEAFIELD (OXFORD), Jan. 16.

Lord Hardinge, who until the last month was British Ambassador in Paris, reviews in the press the situation which has arisen in regard to the Ruhr. Lord Hardinge says: "Let there be no misconception on one point, namely, the bad faith displayed by Germany in all her engagements accepted under the Treaty of Versailles. But one may well ask whether the difficulties of the French occupation of the Ruhr have not been gravely under-rated. In any case, the French Government have now embarked on a policy of separate action; and, regrettable as this may seem on many grounds from our point of view, it must not be regarded as creating a breach in the Entente. When two nations such as Great Britain and France have faced and successfully overcome the terrible ordeal through which they have jointly passed and have created together close bonds of mutual friendship and esteem, let no man try to put them asunder."—(B. O. W.)

AMERICAN REPARATION PLAN.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

New York.—The Associated Press of America's representative in Paris learns that Mr. Boydon's plan on the Reparation Commission will be submitted to the Commission in September which has had the approval of Mr. Hughes, for the settlement of the reparation problem.—Reuter.

RECORD FALL OF THE MARK.

LEAFIELD (OXFORD), Jan. 16.

German marks reached a new record of low value to-day. Opening at 50,500 to the pound, they gradually worsened during the day and closed at 65,000. French francs also depreciated further and after a temporarily rally, closed at 68¾. Sterling on New York was slightly easier.—(B. O. W.)

FURTHER DEPRECIATION OF THE MARK.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Germany's suspension of the reparations' payment and continuous inflation of paper currency was reflected in London to-day in depreciation of German marks to 55,000. French francs were relatively steady at 67.50. This is attributed to the commendable action of the French Finance Minister, who is no longer relying on German reparations and is proposing to increase taxation. Belgian francs were quoted at 74 and sterling on New York was steady at 4.67½.

At the close, marks fell to 65,500, French francs relapsed to 69.10 and Belgian was 75.55. Sterling on New York was 4.66¼.—Reuter.

LAWRENCE STATUE.

ULTIMATUM TO PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

PREPARATIONS FOR CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 15.

It will be remembered that the Lahore City Congress Committee sent a notice to the Lahore Municipality to remove the statue of Lord Lawrence from the Mall within three weeks. The time-limit of the notice has now expired and it is understood that the Congress Committee has now decided to give an ultimatum to the Punjab Government and are preparing themselves for a campaign of Civil Disobedience to be directed against the statue. Reorganisation of the Volunteer Corps is being conducted on improved lines and propaganda work is being carried on with great enthusiasm.

CONGRESS POLITICS.

MR. C. R. DAS BELIEVES IN FUSION.

SUGGESTED SPECIAL SESSIONS AT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 15.

In the course of an interview which he granted in Calcutta to a special representative of the "Nation" a daily newspaper of Lahore, Mr. C. R. Das said that the general idea of the new party as far as he could gather was to accept the broad lines laid down in his presidential speech. He felt convinced that only a few months were necessary to prove to the country the futility of the resolutions which were passed at Gaya. He did not regard the resolutions on Civil Disobedience as practical, nor did he think that Civil Disobedience could or should be organised in that way. There was no special virtue in Civil Disobedience unless it was necessary for their nationality.

Mr. Das concluded his interview by saying that as far as he could read the future the new party and the majority party will again unite and a special session of the Congress would be held to record that event.

Dealing with the interview the "Nation" suggests Lahore as the venue for the special session of the Congress for the chief reason that a gathering of the leaders of the country in this city cannot but help to cement Hindu-Muslim unity at a critical period in the existence of the entente between the two great communities.

ECHO OF MARTIAL LAW IN AHMEDABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 15.

The "First Aid" says that the Government of Bombay has awarded a gold medal and certificate to First Officer Jamshed Dorabsha E. Kothawala of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas within the Empire of India, No. 3 District Ahmedabad Division, in appreciation of the services rendered by him in charge of squads on duty during the Ahmedabad (Bombay Presidency) riots in April 1919. The division was called within an hour of the outbreak of the disturbance on the first day and it was on duty till the martial law was withdrawn and order completely restored rendering great assistance to the wounded and the injured during the most exciting hours. On many occasions the officer and his men were exposed to the wrath of the excited mob and more than once the military or the police guard had to escort them. The medal bears the inscription from the Government of Bombay for courage, resource and humanity.

LATE SIR CHARLES KESTEVEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.

At the High Court to-day before Justice Greaves reference was made to the death of the late Sir Charles Kesteven. The Advocate General and President of the Incorporated Law Society expressed in eloquent and moving terms the loss suffered by his death. Justice Greaves said that the deceased was a man of many-sided activities. In the field of music and art and in the field of sport he was distinguished. In his profession he was equally distinguished by the position he occupied as Government Solicitor for so many years. He expressed deep and sincere sympathy to Lady Kesteven in the great loss suffered by her.

FUNERAL OF SIR CHARLES KESTEVEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16.

The funeral this morning of Sir Charles Kesteven was attended by Major General G. L. Colvin, Honorary Aide-de-Camp representing the Viceroy and Governor and two other Aides-de-Camp and a large number of mourners representative of the official, professional and business life as well as sporting circles. The service was conducted by Rev. C. G. P. Arson, the Senior Chaplain St. Paul's Cathedral, and the pall bearers were Major General T. Astley Cubitt, Mr. H. L. Stephenson, Sir Reginald Clarke, Mr. K. Campbell and Mr. G. C. Gooding. Wreaths were sent by the Viceroy, the Governor, Lady Kesteven, officials and others.

CALCUTTA TRAMWAY STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan.. 15.

The Calcutta tramway strike continues. To-day service was resumed in one more section besides the three sections where cars are running. The company made arrangements to run cars in Kalighat section under police protection but found the line blocked by unused rails and plugging of line with iron spikes. After removing the obstacles the first car left the depot at eleven. Two tramway buses conveying conductors and drivers were stoned on the way to Tollygunj depot. One bus was badly damaged and a jamadar was injured. Brickbats were thrown at a Khalighat tramcar and two strikers were arrested who were reported to have been roughly handled by loyalists necessitating their removal to hospital. In the afternoon there was a conference between representatves of the Company and the Employees' Union but no settlement was arrived at.

CABLE ITEMS.

In the Cup replay, Tottenham beat Workshop by 9 goals to nil at Tottenham.—Reuter.

Lt.-Col. J. H. M. Cornwall, one time Postmaster-General, United Provinces, has left fifty thousand sterling.—Reuter.

Some Turks committed a murderous assault on two Coldstream Guardsmen at Galata last evening. One of them has succumbed to his injuries and the other is recovering.—Reuter.

LATEST CABLES

BETROTHAL OF DUKE OF YORK.

TO CHARMING SCOTCH GIRL.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

The betrothal of the Duke of York to the charming Scotch girl is hailed as a royal romance by the papers to-day. They publish hearty congratulations of the country and innumerable photographs and biographies. Lady Elisabeth Bowes-Lyon is the third and youngest daughter of the Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, head of the famous Scottish line and one of the oldest families in the Peerage. For many years, Lady Elisabeth (who was born in 1900) has been an intimate friend of Princess Mary, and she was one of Princess Mary's bridesmaids. The Duke of York has wooed Lady Elisabeth for two years. His first visit to her home in Glamis Castle was in September 1921. The party at that time also included the Queen and Princess Mary. He has since then paid other visits.—Reuter.

INDIAN PARLIAMENT.

TIMES ON GENERAL ATMOSPHERE.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

An editorial article in this morning's "Times" on "Indian Parliament" says that it is satisfactory to feel that general atmosphsrs in India—despite resolutions passed by the Congress—is calmer and happier than it has been for some time. The paper points out that the crop prospects are good, trade reviving, exchange improved and the cost of living falling. The firm, just enforcement of the law has silenced more virulent disturbers of peace.—Reuter.

TURKISH ATTITUDE ON FINANCIAL QUESTIONS.

Lausanne.—Before the Economic Section of the Capitulations Sub-Commission, the American spokesman yesterday requested Turkey to grant the Allies' request for the most favoured nation clause. The members of the allied missions conferred yesterday afternoon regarding the deadlock which has resulted from the Turkish attitude about the financial questions. The allied experts will probably proceed to Paris and consult M. Poincare on the subject.—Reuter.

FALL OF MEMEL.

The fall of Memel is announced in the telegrams from Kovno and from Tilsit received in Paris and Berlin respectively. The latter adds that the Lithuanians took seven Frenchmen prisoners and, also, fifteen local policemen.—Reuter.

OCCUPATION OF DORTMUND OUTSKIRTS

Paris.—A semi-official statement says that the France Belgian troops, according to the plan, yesterday completed the occupation of the outskirts of Dortmund, which is an important centre of the communications and of electrical works. The movement relieves the allied engineering mission of the danger of certain private factories being deprived of motor power, or of some coal escaping control by means of canals or railways and of serving central Germany. The allied mission is now enabled to establish a most efficacious control over the whole production of the coal basin.—Reuter.

CHINESE SITUATION.

Hongkong.—The Fugitive Southern President Sun-Yat-Sen is apparently on the eve of being re-instated at Canton, which his Yunnanese troops expected to reach to-day. This coup follows the flight of general Chen Chiung Ming, whose troops have proved to be unreliable, and reported the surrender of the Cantonese coast defence flotilla.—Reuter.

ORDERS FOR E. I. RLY.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Messrs. John Baker and Sons of Rotherham have received an order from the East Indian Railway Company for 2,300 pairs of broad gauge wheels and axles with rolled steel disc centres, representing about a hundred thousand sterling. The deliveries will be spread over six months. A Sheffield correspondent says that probably the order would have gone to Germany, but the French occupation of Huhr has embarrassed the German manufacturers.—Reuter.

RUBBER SHARE MARKETS

LONDON, Jan. 16.

A heightened activity in the rubber share-markets in sympathy with the steady rise in the price of the commodity yesterday developed quite a small boom. Practically the entire list was marked higher at the close.

S. A. COAL TRADE.

A telegram from Johannesburg says that the Union's coal trade to the East may be restored owing to the French occupation of the Ruhr. The Rand strike last year resulted in the loss of the Far East coal trade. There is now a possibility of the opportunity to re-establish the markt. The British mines supply India and the Far East with a large proportion of their coal, but in the event of urgent calls on the European market, it is doubtful whether demands will be met without the assistance of the Natal and the Transvaal mines.—Reuter.

Constantinople.—It transpires that both the Coldstream Guardsmen who were attacked on the 14th have survived. One was stabbed in the head and received an extraordinarily deep wound which rendered him unconscious for many hours. The other was stabbed in the throat and is making progress. The attack was made entirely without provocation.—Reuter.

ASSEMBLY IMPRESSIONS.

FUTILE FIGHT OVER C, P, C, AMENDMENT BILL.

REACTIONARIES IN THE ASCENDANT.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 15.

It is not a far off cry from Gaya to Delhi and so one would have expected any self-respecting Indian to observe the spirit of the Congress resolution on the boycott of councils if not the letter of it. But what did the members of the Legislative Assembly who have come up here at the cost of the Indian tax-payer do. They sat for one whole day and talked and talked without achieving any result. There is such a complete demoralisation and dissension among them that Government came out of the fight with a feather in its cap. In one sense the present is a dying legislature and unless there is a special meeting in Simla during May or June the session which commenced to-day may be taken as the last. Because, in a few months time there will be preparations all-round for a fresh election. It appears as if the present legislators are poignantly conscious of their coming fate for how else could any one account for the utter lack of cohesion and commonsense displayed by most of the non-official members. The members could not complain of want of inspiration because there was fresh in their minds the speech of Lord Reading. Although it was delivered to representatives of commercial interests in Calcutta it was obviously meant to the members of the legislature.

NEW FACES.

However, the session started, but under all the inauspicious omens usually attendant on anything which is doomed to death. The non-official attendance was the poorest ever witnessed. The president Sir Frederick Whyte was not there to conduct the band of popular representatives who had come to learn their lessons in the art of parliamentary Government and the Viceroy could not open the meeting as this is only the continuation of the Simla session. There was confusion in the seating arrangements. In the place of the old familiar figure of Sir William Vincent was seen Sir Malcolm Hailey whose seat was being surveyed by a cold and indifferent looking gentleman in the person of Sir Basil Blackett, who has come from the British treasury to save India from the financial muddle she has been dragged in by the new Home Member. Sir Muhamad Shafi entered the chamber with an air of pride to occupy the seat vacated by Dr. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, but found very near him the tall figure of Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, who for all practical purposes will act as the Law Member, while he himself has been relegated to the position of the leader of the Council of State, where there is more peace than the peace of the grave. The Hon. Mr. Chatterjee who blossomed into the Education Member from the position of the Industries secretary gently advanced to Sir Muhamad Shafi's old seat and got himself sandwiched between Mr. Sarma and the new Finance Member.

REACTIONARIES IN THE ASCENDANT.

With Sir William Vincent and Dr. Sapru out of the chamber there was something wanting in the whole atmosphere and the tone of the speeches on the Treasury bench to-day clearly pointed to it. The spirit of an outwardly friendly and apparently sympathetic bureaucracy has given place to that of a truculent, unbending Toryism, which may have to repent for its own attitude several times during the current session. One could not help feeling that while the stuff of the European element on the official side is getting stronger and more reactionary and that of the Indians there was getting weaker and more impotent. Sarting under such unfavourable auspices the efforts of non-officials to-day were bound to fail, especially as they were not in sufficient strength, although the whip of the Democratic party had issued notices for attendance of all members to participate in the discussion of the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill. It was a field day for lawyers but the results were inglorious. Confusion reigned throughout, due mostly to Sir Jamsetjee's mishandling of the debate and partly to the behaviour of a member from Bengal.

C. P. C. AMENDMENT BILL.

This member, however, made an excellent point my moving for postponement of the consideration of Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill till the vital questions relating to racial distinctions, separation of judicial and executive functions and the Bill regarding the use of fire arms on crowds had been considered and disposed of. The House was originally in no mood to postpone the consideration of this long pending Bill, but the points raised by Mr. Kabirudin Ahmad were so striking that one after another non-official members who had given notice of no less than forty amendments, each stood up to support the eminently reasonable suggestion of Mr. Ahmad. Mr. Rangachari who had come prepared for the battle over the Bill asked why Government deliberately withdrew the Bill passed in the Council of State relating to use of fire arms and wanted to know if his amendments to the present Bill on that subject would be considered in order. The amendments were in the form of different sections which Mr. Rangachari wanted to be inserted in the Bill.

MR. RANGACHARI'S AMENDMENTS.

They were as follows:—"Where under the provisions of this chapter any person proceeds or determines to disperse any such assembly by the use of fire-arms the following rules shall also be observed: (1) fire-arms should be used only if such assembly cannot otherwise be dispersed and no fire-arms should as a rule be used except on the written authority of a magistrate of the highest class available on the spot, provided that when immediate measures should be taken to prevent imminent danger or injury of a serious kind to the public the senior-most police or military officer present on the spot may give written authority instead and the same shall be communicated to the nearest magistrate forthwith; (2) before the assembly is fired upon the fullest warning should be given by all available means to the assembly that unless it disperses within a given time it will be fired on; (3) the persons giving the authority to fire shall ordinarily give such interval between the warning and firing as he considers sufficient in all the circumstances of the case; (4) a full report of the occurrence shall be made in all cases when such assembly is dispersed by the use of fire-arms to the nearest first class magistrate within 24 hours of the occurrence and such report shall be a public document; (5) if the person is himself a first class magistrate his report shall be made to the District Magistrate and if the person is a District Magistrate his report shall be made to the local Government; (6) notwithstanding anything contained in section 132 any person injured by the use of fire-arms or any parent or guardian, husband or wife of a person killed by the use of fire-arms may make a complaint against any person for any offence committed by him by reason of any act purporting to be done under this chapter."

A GOVERNMENT VICTORY.

Sir Malcolm Hailey having been thus cornered on this point wriggled out by referring the question to the President. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy could give no ruling. When Mr. Kabiruddin's motion was put to the vote Mr. Rangachari, Mr. Seshagiri Iyer and several others who during the debate strongly spoke for postponement curiously enough voted against it. Evidently they did not want their study of the bill should be lost. Several amendments were moved and all were rejected, except one which is not very important. The non-officials ought to have pressed for the Racial Distinctions bill and the bill on the use of fire arms and separation of judicial and executive functions before any discussion over the criminal law. They simply accepted the vague hope of the new Home Member that the Racial Distinctions bill would be brought before the assembly during the current session. If they had carried any important amendment on the Criminal Procedure bill it would have been something, but with a small divided house nothing was to be expected and nothing therefore was achieved.

INTERPELLATIONS.

Forty-two interpellations were answered to-day in the course of which some important information was elicited.

Replying to Sir D. P. Sarbadhikari, Mr. Burdon expressed the inability of the Government to make announcement regarding the findings of the Military Requirements Committee and added that certain curtailments in the Army Head-quarters establishment had been decided upon and others were contemplated.

Mr. Neogy asked a supplementary question as to whether it was a fact that instead of reducing the British garrison deficiency in the garrison had been made up by importing more units from England and Ireland.

Sir Malcolm Hailey said that whatever units had arrived, had come in the ordinary course.

In an answer to Mr. Ginwala, the Army Secretary said that the standing Army in India was maintained both for internal and external purposes and that the proportion of the army detailed for the two heads was constantly changing and any part of the army may be employed for either purpose. It was not, therefore, possible to give figures regarding the strength and cost under two heads respectively.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Replying to a question regarding the memorials submitted by some members of the Indian Civil Service to the Secretary of State, Sir Malcolm Hailey said, such memorials if submitted to the Secretary of State direct were invariably returned to the memorialists with order on their submission through proper channel. But if the memorials referred to had not been so returned he was naturally unaware of it.

Bakhshi Sohan Lal's question regarding the Indian Officers of the Indian Medical Service was answered by Mr. Burdon who expressed inability to state as to how many of the large number of the temporary Indian officers in I. M. S. desired permanent commissions. He added that more Indians would be taken into the service but could not give any precise date. During the last four years ninety-one Indians had received permanent appointments.

Supplementary questions by Sir D. P. Sarbadhikari and Mr. Seshagiri Iyer elicited fact that in appointing thirty new men to the Indian Medical Service the claims of the temporary Officers were considered. Mr. Burdon could not, however, state definitely as to how many these thirty new men would replace the present incumbents.

Mr. Neogy's interpellations regarding the Press Bill met with a reply that Government could not publish the correspondence that passed between them and the Secretary of State on the subject.

INDIANS IN KENYA.

Replying to a question of Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas regarding the position of the Indians in Kenya in view of the reported impending general election in that Colony, Mr. Hullah said that as desired by Mr. Jamnadas the Government of India had already telegraphed to the Secretary of State urging the postponement of the next general election in Kenya until the Indians were in a position to participate. He added that he had no official information that elections would be postponed but the latest telegram showed that the necessity for postponment was realised with a view to hold the election on the new electoral basis that might be adopted.

Replying to Mr. Pyarelal, Mr. Burdon said, Government had directed Colonel Crofton, President Neemuch Cantonment Committee to apologise to Lala Girdharilal, Member of the committee for using forceful language towards him.

Answering Mr. P. L. Misra, Mr. Bray admitted that owing to the shortage of officers during the war eight officers were taken into the Political Department without their passing the departmental examination. Arrangements, he added, were now being made to withdraw the junior officers for usual training in a major province.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 15.

Interpellations over, the Assembly proceeded with the discussion on the legislative business.

COTTON TRANSPORT CONTROL.

Mr. C. A. Innes, Committee Member, presented the report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for Restriction and Control of Transport of Cotton in certain circumstances. The Committee is excepted in one instance, unanimous and has amended the Bill in some respects. The preamble is slightly changed making it clear that the Bill is undertaken for the purpose of "maintaining the quality and reputation of cotton grown in certain areas in British India to enable the restriction and control of transport by rail and the import of cotton into those areas." The provisions of the Bill have been altered so as to exampt all except in one instance, unanimous and cotton consigned in packages that exceeding ten pounds in weight. By this, it is intended to secure a free-move of the samples of cotton as advocated by the commercial community, particularly the Upper India Chamber of Commerce. While originally the Bill empowered a local Government to prohibit the import of all kinds of cotton the Committee has altered it so as to empower a local Government to prohibit the import of all or any kind of cotton. This alteration will enable a local Government, for instance in famine times, to permit the import into the protected area of cotton seed which is extensively used as cattle food. Among other amendments one excluded from penalty the innocent contravention of the Act and the other concedes fourteen days as the period during which consignee should remove from the station or destination the cotton which is covered by a license.

The Committee rejected by a majority (Messrs. Kamat and Saklatwala dissenting), the proposal supported by the Bombay Government and others to provide for confiscation of the cotton in respect of which the offence had been committed and observes:—"We think that difficulties which would arise in connection with the seizure and identification of the cotton after its arrival at a press or other place of destination would result in any such provision proving ineffectual, unless powers are given to the Police and other officials which we are disinclined to provide until experience shows that they are necessary."

ACCOMMODATION OF MILITARY OFFICERS.

Mr. E. Burdon, Army Secretary, next presented the report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend and to consolidate the law relating to the provisions of house accommodation for the Military Officers in Cantonments. The Bill as emerged from the committee contains important amendments. The committee thinks it necessary that administration of the measure should be in the hands of the military authorities and understands that Government intends shortly to introduce a measure liberalising the administration of cantonments under which the cantonment authority will cease to be practically an official body and will, to a considerable extent, acquire the character of a municipal committee.

A Committee of arbitration is proposed for disputed cases. It will consist of five non-officials. The chairman and two members will be nominated by the Commanding Officer and the other two members will be nominated by the owner of the house and will be persons ordinarily resident and liable to pay taxes in the Cantonment.

It is recommended that the Act should not come into force before the 1st April, 1923.

C. P. C. AMENDMENT BILL.

The next motion on the agenda was the consideration of a Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898 and the Court Fees Act 1870 as passed by the Council of State.

Sir Malcolm Hailey replying to the motion of postponement said that Government had every hope of bringing the Racial Distinctions Bill before the House during this session, but he could not fix the date nor he could make any definite statement As regards the other amendment regarding the use of firearms it was for the Chair to decide. The Government attitude would not decide the matter.

The question of postponement eventually was further debated and lost by a majority of seventeen votes. The Assembly then adjourned for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH.

When the Assembly resumed sitting after lunch Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy announced H. E. the Viceroy's assent to eight Bills enacted during the last Simla session including the Police Excitement to Disaffection Bill.

The House then proceeded with the consideration of the bill amending the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898 and the Court Fees Act 1870.

Mr. Agnihotri asked a ruling as to whether the Assembly was entitled to restore the clauses or provisions omitted by the Council of State.

Mr. Malcolm Hailey quoting from parliamentary procedure showed that while the House could deal with the clauses omitted by its own committee, it would be impossible for the Assembly to deal with those provisions which had been rejected by the Council of State.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer regretted that the Home Member had taken so narrow a view of the powers and righs of the Assembly. What was before one House of the Legislature was, also, before the other House.

Amidst non-official applause the Chair ruled that it would be in order for the Assembly to discuss the Bill as originally introduced in the Council of State.

Amendments were then taken up one by one and clause by clause.

Mr. Rangachariar next moved an amendment to section 45 with a view to exclude the landowners and their agents from special obligations to report to authorities on certain serious offences within their knowledge. A long discussion ensued on the motion in which no less than eight speakers took part.

Sir Malcolm Hailey, Sir Monerieff Smith, Sir John Stanyon, Messrs. Allen and Jamnadas Dwarkadas opposed the amendment.

The amendment of Mr. Rangachariar was put and negatived by 43 to 29 votes.

After ten clauses had been disposed of the Assembly rose at 5 p.m. and adjourned till tomorrow when discussion on the Criminal P. C. Bill would be continued.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

I. M. S. OFFICERS ON SPECIAL TERMS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 16

The Legislative Assembly met again to-day with an equally poor attendance of non-official members as yesterday. The important item on the agenda was the further consideration of a bill to amend the Criminal Procedue Code. Unusual interest was displayed as question time to-day by non-official members who were alert with a series of supplementary queries on several subjects.

Replying to Mr. Seshagiri Iyer Sir Malcolm Hailey said that the Secretary of State's despatch had now been received by the Government of India on Mr. Mazumdar's resolution passed in the Legislative Assembly about further constitutional reforms in India. That despatch would be laid on the table of the House on the 24 instant.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer further asked: "Will the Home Member be good enough to lay on the table the despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State in respect of this matter?"

O'DONNEL CIRCULAR.

Sir Malcolm Hailey replied:—There was no despatch. The resolution was merely forwarded to the Secretary of State. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas obtained from Government the information that replies of all Local Governments had not yet been received on the O'Donnell Circular. The Government of India intend to take up the question as soon as they are received.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas asked if Government would lay on the table the replies of the Local Governments if they we received before the end of the current session.

Sir Malcolm Hailey reminded the questioner that the O'Donnell Circular was a Confidential document and the Government of India would have to consider how far they would be in a position to place the replies of Local Governments on the table. Sir Malcolm could give no definite reply on this point and hoped Mr. Jamnadas would not bind Government down to any definite course of procedure.

Sir Basil Blackett, the new Finance Member before replying to a question put by Mr. Neogy relating to the expenditure on the India Office made a neat little speech acknowledging the kind and flattering welcome extended to him yesterday both by the President and by the House. That was, he said, a source of great encouragement to him in the difficult task he had undertaken and hoped that although they might differ on some points of detail they would all work together with the one object of serving India.

In reply to another question by Mr. Neogy, Sir Malcolm Hailey said that the bill providing a preliminary warning on occasions when firearms are used for dispersal of unlawful assemblies, which was passed by the Council of State, had been withdrawn from the Legislative Assembly because further examination had shown that it was not possible to provide satisfactorily by legislation for a principle which had hitherto been regulated by executive orders not only in India but also in England.

Mr. Neogy in a supplementary question asked how this point of impossibility of providing a principle by legislation in this matter was not examined before the bill was actually introduced in the Council of State.

Sir Malcolm Hailey:—I think Sir William Vincent would be able to answer this question better than I (laughter.)

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Replying to Mr. Sohan Lall, Mr. E. Burdon stated that it was correct that it was proposed to appoint thirty Europeans in the Indian Medical Service on special terms including the right to retire on a gratuity of one thousand pounds with free return passages on the completion of five years service if they no longer desired to remain in the service. The gratuity of one thousand pounds which would be paid if the officer ceased to remain in the service after five years would be in lieu of pension. The Government of India did not propose to lay on the table the correspondence that passed on this subject with the Secretary of State; but no special Indian Medical Service was being introduced. The measure which turned the subject of the question was designed purely and simply to remedy the very serious deficiency in the current recruitment of European officers for the Indian Medical Service. Apart from the special terms mentioned above, namely, one thousand pounds gratuity, the officers appointed would serve under the Indian Medical Service regulations as regards pay, allowances, etc. It was not proposed to obtain the sanction of the Indian or provincial legislatures in the matter before it was enforced in India. The cost of these thirty officers if obtained would be borne by Indian revenues and would be met from the normal provision for expenditure on services they would be within the authorised cadre.

This answer of Mr. Burdon was followed by a long string of supplementary interpellations by several members.

Mr. Rangachari asked:—"Why was this appointment of thirty officers on special terms considered necessary?

Answer:—Because the candidates were not forthcoming.

Question:—"Were the Ministers in the provinces in charge of this subject consulted?

Answer:—The question of recruitment does not come before the Ministers.

Question:—Were they consulted?

Answer:—No.

Mr. Neogy:—Is there any fixed maximum proportion of Indians in the permasent cadre of the service?

Answer:—Not for the moment but there are 91 Indian officers and 59 Europeans officers.

Mr. Samarth:—Will the Government state the reasons for giving special terms to these 30 officers?

Answer:—It is merely a question of market rate.

After question time Mr. Innes, Commerce Member, presented the report of the Joint Committee on the bill amending and consoldating law relating to the regulation and inspection of mines. The report is mainly unanimous. The definition of mines which had caused condiderable difficulty has been retained as in the Bill with the exception of deletion of the last two out of three provisions. The Committee thinks it would be better to retain a wide definition and leave the Governor-General-in-Council to exempt particular mines or classes of mines from all or such provision as cannot be suitably applied to them.

On the question of employment of women the Committee remark it is generally realized that absolute prohibition of employment of women below ground in coal mines is a mere matter of time. It cannot be introduced at once because time must be given to the employers to replace 90,000 women who are working at present in mines. The Committee however place on record the recommendation that women question be taken up at an early date with the Local Governments with a view to prohibiting such employment either in all mines or in particular classes of mines at the end of a specified period which the Committee think should be about five years.

On the matter of the age of children while some members favoured raising it to 14 year and one even to 15 the Committee by majority decided to maintain the age of 13 as laid down in the bill. The Committee on the understanding that the bill would not come into operation before the first July 1924 decided to maintain an absolute prohibition of the presence of children in any part of a mine below ground. Two minutes of dissent are appended. Mr. Sarkar urges that at least two years after the introduction of the bill powers be given to restrict the employment of children and that restriction be only in respect of below ground.

Mr. Joshi, labour member dissents on the question of the representation of the employees on the Mining Boards and Committees and objects to the clause which fails to fix any time limit for the day's work and does not provide a rest period during the day's work.

On the motions of Sir Malcolm Hailey, Rao Bahadur T. Rangachari was nominated to serve on the Select Committee to report on the bill to amend sections 362 and 366 of the Indian Penal Code.

Further consideration of the amendments on the Criminal Procedure Code Bill was then taken up.

Mr. Agnihotri carried by division an amendment the object of which was to restrict the application of the word "agent" in section 45 only to "the agent" in charge of the land".

IMPORTANT AMENDMENT.

The Legislative Assembly after lunch sitting to-day discussed several amendments, all of which were rejected except one which was moved by Bhai Mansingh. By this amendment an important change has been effected in regard to section relating to the possession of stolen property. The law at present is that the Police Officer may arrest any person in possession of property which is reasonably suspected to be stolen or who may be reasonably suspected of having committed an offence with reference to it. But, by the acceptance of the amendment the mere possession of stolen property by a person would not entitle a police officer to arrest him but the person must, also, have been reasonably suspected to have committed an offence in respect of it.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

MOPLAH TRAIN TRAGEDY TRIAL RECALLED,

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 15.

Mr. Kabirudin Ahmed (elector, Bengal) in the course of his speech in the Legislative Assembly, urging postponement of the C. P. C. Amendment Bill till the Racial Discrimination Bill and other bills have been passed referring to the Moplah train tragedy said:—

I do not like to dilate any further. But there is great commotion at present in the country with regard to the trial of Sergeant Andrews and five others of the Moplah train tragedy held by one European Magistrate in the Madras Presidency. Hon'ble Members of this Assembly are aware that in the Hon'ble High Court of Calcutta in its quarter sessions about the trial of Mr. Reed, an assistant manager in the Khoreal tea gardens, better known as the Khoreal shooting case. I do not like to tell the Government any more of the present feeling of the people in India, but it is for the benefit of the Government as well as of the governed to get Chapter XXXIII amended immediately and then make an attempt to amend the Bill in question.

CHAURI-CHAURA SENTENCES.

Probably it will not be out of place again to mention the Chauri Chaura case of the United Provinces. Hon'ble Members of the Assembly are aware of the death sentence on 172 human beings and transportation for life, etc., in many others. Without shedding any more tears over the melancholy fates of the poor Indians, I would strongly and most empathically ask my Hon'ble friend Sir Henry Moneriff Smith to postpone the Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 and kindly present the report of the Racial Distinction Committee. I think the grounds I have taken are quite clear. My Hon'ble friends will accept the Bill is premature and that many other things have to be got done before the present Bill in the Assembly.

"YOUR MOTHERLAND."

ADVICE TO ANGLO- INDIANS.

On Tuesday night Lieut.-Col. H. Gidney, President-in-Chief, Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Association, was accorded a hearty reception by the members and sympathisers of the Association at the B.E.S. Hall when he delivered an interesting and instructive address outlining the policy for the Anglo-Indians and Domicilied community to adopt in view of the present political state of affairs. He exhorted the audience to maintain unity and practise co-operation among themselves, and urged parents to give their children higher education and earnestly appealed to them to be proud of India as it was their Motherland and to extend kindness and courtesy towards Indians who were their fellow citizens.

A full report of the spee will appear in our to-morrow's issue.

CROSS-ATLANTIC TELEPHONY.

TRANSMISSION OF CONTINUOUS MESSAGES.

A PROMISING EXPERIMENT.

LEAFIELD (OXFORD), Jan. 16.

An interesting experiment in wireless telephony was made in the early hours of this morning between London and New York. Hitherto, only single words and numbers had been spoken across the Atlantic, but on this occasion a fairly long continuous message was voiced across the three thousand two hundred miles separating the two capitals. The speaker was Mr. Carty, Vice-President of the Telephone and Telegraphs Company and his message was heard clearly by some sixty persons at the London suburb of New Southgate—as clearly as an ordinary telephone message over the wires. Subsequently, telegraph messages were sent to New York and replies to these were likewise wirelessly telephoned. Signor Marconi who was one of the listeners described the result of the experiment as most promising and valuable. He expects Cross-Atlantic telephony to develop into something very practical in a short time.—(B. O. W.)

ROYAL ENGAGEMENT.

DUKE OF YORK ENGAGED TO LADY ELIZABETH BOWES LYON.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

The Duke of York is engaged to Lady Elizabeth of the Bowes Lyon family, daughter of the Earl of Strathmore.—Reuter.

TROUBLE BREWING IN HUNGARY.

LITTLE ENTENTE IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF FRANCE.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Telegrams from Bukharest and Budapest show that trouble is brewing in Hungary and Rumania on account of frontier skirmishes. It is reported that representatives of the Little Entente will meet at Bukharest or Belgrade shortly to discuss measures with regard to the alleged secret arming of Hungary, despite the latter's emphatic denial. The fear is expressed in London lest the Little Entente, imitating the French action on the Ruhr, should decide on forcible action as the best way of settling the Hungarian irredentist menace.—Reuter.

MINIATURE BATTLE IN DUBLIN.

EXECUTIONS OF REPUBLICANS.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

It is officially announced in Dublin that four men have been executed at Roscrea and one at Carlow.

A miniature battle raged in Dublin last evening; the casualties are not yet known. —Reuter.

JAFFNA MAIL TRAIN.

WRECKED BY FLOODS.

(Associated Press.)

COLOMBO, Jan. 15.

It is feared that grave disaster has overtaken the Jafna Mail train to Colombo. A section of the northern area was seriously flooded and it is rumoured that the train which carried seventeen passengers has completely disappeared. No authentic information is available. Prominent official have left for the scene.

LATER.

The Jaffna Mail Train has been discovered in a wrecked condition in the floods. It is believed that there has been no loss of lives.

INDIAN ECONOMISTS CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 16.

His Excellency Sir Edward Maclagan, Governor of the Punjab opened the sixth annual conference of the Indian Economic Association, which met at the Town Hall this morning attended by a large number of prominent economists from various parts of India. In the course of his address welcoming the delegates His Excellency expressed his pleasure that after trying other centres in India they had selected Lahore for this year's conference and said that to some of them the practical results of these investigations were matters of subsidiary interest but to them who had to deal with the administrative questions, the practical results were what they looked to.

Prof. Coyajee of the Presidency College, Calcutta then delivered his presidential address and dwelt on the Fiscal Commission's report and the question of free trade and protection.

After the presidential address the conference adjourned for a short time and the delegates moved from the Town Hall to the Lecture Room above the University Library where interesting papers were read by prominent economists from different universities in India.

The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri arrived Bangalore on the 15th instant and was entertained at the Century Club by the officers of the Mysore Government. During his brief stay Mr. Sastri visited the headquarters of the Library of the Mysore Mythic Society.

THE CAPITULATIONS.

A VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL EQUITY

REAL DANGER TO EXISTENCE OF TURKEY.

(SPECIALLY TRANSLATED FROM FRENCH.)

Frequent reference has been made, in the discussions on the question of Near East Peace, to "the capitulations" by which readers understand generally the restrictions put upon a Nation's Sovereignty. The following interesting document issued by the Press Bureau attached to the Turkish Delegation at Lausanne gives a clear and connected idea of the origin and the growth of the system of the capitulations, which have recently assumed such formidable proportions as to threaten the very existence politically of Turkey. The document makes clear the reasons for the Turkish delegation attaching such importance to the abolition of the capitulations.

Generally speaking the capitulations are restrictions applied to the sovereignty of a state, contrary to the general rules of public law, and which place foreigners and their effects out ide the jurisdiction of local laws, completely or partially. They derive their origin from the structure of the laws which were prevalent nearly every where in the middle ages.

The development of international intercourse having increased the number of foreigners in each country, and the juridical evolution of the State having gradually brought in its train the extension of its authority over all properties and persons found in its territory, the system of personality everywhere in Europe gave place to territoriality, while in Turkey, on the other hand, they sought to perpetuate the old state of things.

The idea of reviving a regime which has inflicted much wrong on the Turkish people will surely produce great indignation among all civilized peoples, who have proclaimed that they are every day increasingly animated by the sentiment of human solidarity and that they see the general welfare of humanity, in the ever-growing respect, for international equity.

It will thus not be without interest to make a brief survey of this archaic institution. In virtue of the capitulations and their abusive extension, subjects of foreign Status in Turkey totally or partially escaped from the effects of territorial sovereignty. In certain cases they were subject to the jurisdiction of their respective consuls, while even in cases admitted as belonging to the province of the Ottoman authorities, they were assisted, with the exception of actions regarding immoveable property, by their consular authorities. In fiscal matters they claimed almost complete exemption from all direct contributions with the exception of the land-tax, while the fixing of the customs tariffs depended on the consent of foreign Powers. Thus, in civil litigation, the refusal, pure and simple, of the consular delegate to countersign the judgment of the tribunal paralysed the action of justice and made it impossible for the Ottoman plaintiff to enforce his right. In like manner, in penal matters, foreigner delinquents enjoyed, to the great detriment of justice, a complete immunity, thanks to the difficulties created by the capitulations, either in the stages of process and instruction, or those of judgment and execution. In support of this contention we could cite many cases attested by foreign witnesses in which the Turkish Police were obliged to suspend the pursuit of thieves and other malefactors as soon as the latter took refuge in the houses of foreigners, in order to wait the arrival of the dragoman, such lapse of time allowing the fugitive criminals to gain a safe place, either by way of the roof or through a private door.

No one would hesitate to affirm that a State should to-day permit torts and crimes from which litigants suffered, or foreigners who find themselves under the protection of its laws, could not be redressed or punished owing to the interference of a subordinate consular functionary.

On the other hand what would they think of a State which finds itself prevented from submitting foreigners established on its soil to the payment of the taxes which it collected from its own nationals, by the fact of a firman dated three hundred years ago, directing that the subjects of a particular power should be exempted from paying certain taxes?

How could the subjects of a country occupied in commerce or engaged in any industry, burdened with all the laws and taxes imposed on its commerce or on that industry, compete with its foreign rivals, enjoying an absolute exemption of imposts? A State whose right is not recognised to fix in its territory at its free will and pleasure the Customs Tariff, precisely because it was ordained several centuries ago not to exceed in this matter a certain limit, could not certainly face the multiple exigencies of the mission of a modern State. It would therefore not be astonishing if it did not balance its budget or create a national industry in its territory.

GENESIS OF CAPITULATIONS.

In order to set off the iniquity of this regime, it is enough to call to mind the fact that the capitulations, which have become by their effect a real danger, threatening the very existence of the Turkish nation were graciously accorded to the foreigners by the conquering Khalifs and Sultans at a time when the Ottoman empire was at the apogee of its greatness.

The capitulations accorded to Francois I by Suleyman the magnificent go back to a date when the latter sought an alliance with the powerful Sultan against the menace of Charles XV.

The privileges conferred on foreigners by the first Sultan in a spirit of great tolerance had not in the beginning a character as onerous as it is to-day, it being admitted that the machinery of laws was being applied more or less everywhere. This system has, in course of time, ceded its place in all other countries to that of territoriality by virtue of which all persons dwelling in the territories of a State find themselves necessarily under the jurisdiction of its laws. In spite of the general evolution of the juridical conception of a State, they have sought to make things stationery in Turkey with the result that what was in the beginning a normal institution has now become an exception impossible to continue. We could not do better than quote here the opinion of the much regretted Professor Renault. This eminent French juris-consult, who is unquestionably the highest authority in this matter, thus expresses himself:—

"Generally, we are content to set off the profound difference which exists between the Mahomedans and the Christians, a difference which is produced by the religion and the manners, and the dangers which foreigners ran in their persons and possessions if they were subject without guarantee to the local authorities.

"That certainly shows very well the interest of the foreigners, but it does not explain the concession made by the Porte. The sovereignty of the latter has to-day been lessened from many points of view, but it must not be forgotten that the state of things exposed later on dates from an ancient period when the Sublime Porte was all-powerful. Suleyman the Magnificent whose friendship was sought by Francis I in 1595 would not have made a concession which would have been regarded as humiliating. We must first of all bear in mind the fact that formerly territorial sovereignty had a less exclusive character than to-day, and was not repugnant to the exercise of jurisdiction by foreign authorities.

"Thus they have brought out the onerous fact that sixty years before Constantinople passed under the domination of the Turks, a Mussalman community lived there under the administration of the Kadi who dispensed justice according to the Mahomedan laws. It is not therefore astonishing that Mehmet II, after the conquest, had conceded to the merchants of Genoa and Venice, the continuation of the privileges they had enjoyed under the Christian Emperors.

"And lastly, it is above all important to remark that upto the beginning of this century (19th) the capitulations had been applied in quite a different manner from to-day. You could not go to the Levant to establish yourself there at your sweet will, and particularly in France, they took very minute precautions: it was necessary to get provided with a Government authority and a set of cautions. The European Colonies were then minutely chosen and consisted of few individuals; besides, they were materially separated from the native population with whom they had only such intercourse as was strictly necessary for commerce. The authority of the consuls was exercised for preserving order in these little colonies, and not to put a check on the work of the local authority. Abuses were rare. The situation has now changed in everything: Each country has suppressed the old restrictions, and allowed its nationals to establish themselves freely in Turkey. The number of foreigners there has wonderfully increased; foreigners are not always commendable; they have freely mixed with the population. It is easy to understand that the application of the ancient regulations has given rise to abuses and scandals, that serious obstacles have been placed in the way of the police and of the administration of the country, and that the general condition of matters which might have been natural in times past, has become both humiliating and prejudicial to the local administration."*

SERIOUS INCONVENIENCES.

One could not state with greater eloquence the serious inconveniences of the capitulations, which could not be reconciled with the necessities of the modern conditions of the actual world.

If one could revive the regime of the capitulations would there be any real advantage to any of the interested parties? We do not hesitate to answer this question negatively.

Certainly, all obstacles placed in the path of justice or opposed to the legitimate growth of a people could only result in inflicting wrongs innumerable.

The injuries caused to a state which might be stricken by such restrictions are clear enough. Per contra, if one faces the situation from the point of view of the states which derive benefit from the Capitulations, he will not tarry long to perceive their pernicious effects as regards themselves, as much in the judicial domain, as on the economic field.

The authors are almost unanimous in recognising the fact that foreigners suffer, if not as much as the Turks, at least always very sensibly from the indecision produced by the capitulations either in their relations with the natives, or with other foreigners.

Every conflict which arises from the relations of foreigners with others causes so much offence that the dispute could be settled only with so many difficulties and complications, and that in very many cases they find it much more advantageous to renounce their privilege altogether than to retain it. In fact, at every instance and every phase of the procedure, interminable disputes between Ottoman judges and the dragomans, between Ottoman judges and foreign assessors paralyse the regular course of the process. Most of these disputes, whether they spring from questions of fact or of law, are eventually transported to the diplomatic stage, and give place to an endless exchange of notes between the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the diplomatic missions concerned.

If the foreigner could be always a defendant, his difficulties would not perhaps be so injurious to him; but necessarily in many cases he has to be a plaintiff. All delay in the hearing of the case is thus a positive loss to him. On the other hand the Turkish citizen who is conscious of the difficulties, and who even sees the denial of justice to which he might eventually be exposed as the outcome of his relations with the foreigner, would avoid, by all possible means, to enter into relations with him. This boycottage of intercourse imposed by the very nature of things is equally detrimental to both.

A RUSSIANS VIEW.

In order the better to illustrate the inconveniences resulting from the capitulations as much for the Turks as for the Foreigners, we believe it to be our simple duty to quote here the following lines written by M. Andre Mandelstam, who had for a long time filled the post of the first Dragoman at the Russian Embassy in Constantinople and who could not therefore remain indifferent to the point of view of the Embassies in this matter:—

"We must acknowledge that the general procedure of the judicial system in both civil and criminal cases between foreigners and Ottomans in Turkey is very confused and presents very few points of reference. The judicial conflicts between the Sublime Porte and the Foreign missions rarely come out of the diplomatic domain; they have only a very insignificant political importance the consideration of which, besides, is not the concern of this study. These daily contests have almost become a common law.

"But if great political interests do not appear to demand an immediate solution of the judicial disputes described in this study, the interests of the parties concerned, whether foreigners or Ottomans, require it most urgently. Whosoever has followed our work could easily comprehend the judicial uncertainty and the inexplicable difficulties in which are involved the interests concerned taken in the gear of a like regime. To the criminal, the disagreement between the consulate and the court on the question of preventive detention, or execution of penalty, might lead him either to a long imprisonment without judgment till the settlement of the conflict, or to a judgment without consular assistance, or, sometimes even, to the immunity of the accused if he is sent to his country. The disagreement between the Dragoman and the majority of the judges as to the sentence to be pronounced might result in the same consequences, which vary according as the accused person was impeached by the consulate or the court in its power. In civil cases, the same uncertainty is produced every time that a conflict arises between the opinions of the judges and their controller. On the other hand, the interests of foreigners are insufficiently safeguarded in the composition of the mixed tribunal, on which the Ottomans are always in a majority. Of course, the Dragoman could very well refuse to counter-sign the judgment of the court thereby throwing out the plaint of a foreigner against an Ottoman; but the foreigner remains baulked of his legal right. On the other hand, the Dragoman's veto is invested with a very real force when it refers to a judgment given in favour of an Ottoman against a foreigner: for a decree in such cases is not executed by the Consular authority. It will thus be seen that the rights of parties very often depend on the changing issues of the conflicts between Ottoman judges and the Dragomans."

As to the inconveniences caused to the foreigners by the capitulary regime in economic matters, it is sufficient to take into consideration the fact that the advancement of Turkey would certainly prove advantageous to all the countries who have enjoyed the capitulations. It is a very evident truth that the economic development of a country is the surest means of increasing the exchanges of commodities of other countries. Turkey being above everything an agricultural country producing raw materials, while most of the European nations are industrial countries, every increase of wealth in the former, would necessarily be the means of producing proportionally additional imports of manufactured articles into the latter. Now, under the regime of economic capitulations, it prevents the establishment and stifles the development of all industries and notably agricultural industry by making competition with foreign products impossible owing to the immobility of the customs tariff, whose performance could not be managed in a way to encourage intensive agriculture, the rich fields of Asia Minor are condemned to remain uncultivated.

ECONOMIC DEPRESSION.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to wish to remark that the economic depression of Turkey first commenced in the beginning of the 19th century. In truth, after the invention of the steam engine, the great development of industry in the West, and the multiplication of the means of transport to the cheapest markets, not only all the little industries, some of them very flourishing existing previously in Turkey were killed, and could no longer raise their heads, but even agriculture itself as well as agricultural industries were hard hit by the fact that in all the markets of the great cities of Turkey, the cereals and other agricultural products of the great producing countries, possessing a very fertile soil, competed most ruinously for the cereals and agricultural products of their own country. Besides, there cannot be any doubt that placed in identical conditions the agriculture and industry of any country whatsoever would have been ruined. It is equally incontestable that if the states other than the Ottoman Empire, have had a rapid economic development, agricultural as well as industrial, it must be attributed solely to the fact that they have been at the same time freed from the crushing burden of the economic capitulations.

ASKING TURKEY TO ABDICATE HER RIGHT TO LIVE.

In these conditions to ask Turkey to consent to relapse into the economic slavery to which she had been reduced until 1914, is not less than asking her to abdicate her right to live, to condemn the riches of Anatolia to rest perpetually unexploited, and to lessen continually the purchasing power of Turkey.

This last consideration shows on the other hand that economic relations of a prosperous Turkey with Western Industrial countries would turn out to the advantage of the industries of the latter incomparably with the state of things at present existing.

Besides, it would be superfluous to remark that the economic condition of a country stricken by the capitulations is worse than that of a colony.

In fact a colonial state takes care about the economic rise of its colonies by creating a safe outlet for their industrial products, and that means that it assumes itself in the name of its colonies the regulating role, which would otherwise be filled by the territorial state.

Besides, it would be interesting to note that the motives which have sometimes been advanced for jusifying the existence of the judicial capitulations, motives which have not, as we will presently see, any value, have never been possible to be advanced in support of the economic capitulations.

In fact they have maintained that the judicial capitulations would be the natural consequence of the difference of religions existing between the people of Turkey and the outside world; the religious character of the law in Turkey and the incompatibility of Islam with modern law would necessitate the application to foreigners of their national laws.

INFALLIBILITY RELIGIONS.

According to this argument, says Pelissier de Ransas, * the incompatibility of Islam is mathematically demonstrated. But, very happily, the life of human societies is not a geometrical theorem, and history teaches us that what very often happens cannot be logically explained. Let us look around us. Islam is not the only religion which claims infallibility. Infallibility is in the essence of every religion. No religion remains absolutely aloof from the regulation of juridical concerns. Like Islam, the Christian religion edicts a certain number of rules necessarily applicable to juridical matters either in the domain of the private law or in that of the public one. The problem which to-day faces the Moslem Orient, has also had to be faced in the Christian Occident. There it was faced sooner, that is all. Even the example of Europe supports the theory that the infallibility of religion is no insurmountable obstacle to the reform of a country.

But would it be just to assert that Turkey is a Theocracy where all judicial relations of individuals are governed, so to say, by the Mussalman canonical law?

If by secularisation of the law it is understood that the absolute right of the civil authority to make, outside of all interference from a religious authority, the application of laws to the relations of individuals between themselves, and the power of assuring, according to the exigencies of the times and the social needs, equality before law in a way not to provoke any distinction from a religious point of view or from one of privilege we could rightfully claim that such a secularisation has since a long time been put in practice in the Ottoman Empire.

In fact, the law of the Tanzimat of 1839 and the Firman of reforms of 1856 could be considered as having marked the beginning of this evolutionary period. The laws which have been promulgated since these epochs and the tribunals which have been instituted have sensibly Europeanised, (westernised) so to say, Turkish judiciary institutions. The laws which have been enacted since the Tanzimat, amongst others, the commercial law, the one concerning maritime commerce, the law regarding commercial procedure, the Penal Code the code of criminal procedure, and the code of civil procedure have been transcribed from the laws in force in such matters in European countries, to such an extent that the difference existing between the said laws and their Turkish imitations, for example, in France, is much less perceptible than that presented by the English and Italian laws on one side and the French laws on the other.

The necessity of ending the absurd regime of the capitulations had been recognised by the signatory Powers in the Treaty of Paris of 1856. And thus came into being the Protocol No. 14 of this conference, Count Clarendon having declared in the sitting of 25th March 1856 in favour of the necessity for the contracting powers who had asked Turkey to adopt the political system of Europe, to give a striking testimony of the dispositions which unite them and of their solicitude for the general interests of their respective subjects, in seeking to understand each other with a view to place the relations of their commerce and their navigation in harmony with the new position which will be created in the Ottoman Empire.

Count Walewsky supported this view and recommended its adoption, relying on the new principles which were ennunciated in the deliberations of the Congress.

TURKISH COMMERCIAL LEGISLATION.

On his side, Count de Cavour remarked that "no power possessed a more liberal commercial legislation than Turkey and the anarchy which reigned in the transactions or rather in the personal relations of foreigners living in the Ottoman Empire, was due to the circumstances born of an exceptional situation.

On the declarations of Adli Pasha concerning the suppression of the capitulations "the other Plenipotentiaries including Baron de Bonguency had fully acknowledged the fact that the capitulations gave rise to a situation which the treaty of peace necessarily ended to remove, and that the privileges which they stipulate *'for persons, circumscribe the authority of the Sublime Porte in regrettable limits:'* that there was room for taking into consideration the individual temperaments for reconciling everybody; but that it was not less important to suit them to the reforms which Turkey would introduce in her administration in such a manner as to combine the guarantees necessary to the foreigners with those which will be apparent in the measures whose application to the Sublime Porte will undertake."

"After exchanging explanations, the Plenipotentiaries unanimously recognised the necessity of revising the stipulations fixing the commercial relations of the Porte with other powers and the conditions of foreigners living in Turkey, and had decided to add to the protocol the declaration that a discussion should be held at Constantinople after the conclusion of peace between the Porte and the representatives of other contracting powers in order to attain this double object in a proper measure so as to give entire satisfaction to all legitimate interests."

We believe it is useless to try to prove here which side had failed to show the greatest good intentions which were necessary for the fulfilment of the formal promises given on the morrow of the signature of peace. What concerns us most to-day is to set out the fact that 66 years before, the representatives of Great Britain, France, and Italy had, officially and loudly, acknowledged in the midst of the Congress as solemn as that of Paris, the superannuation of these capitulations.

Although the changes which have taken place until now as the result of work which has stated for more than sixty years for fashioning the judiciary laws, instituting civil tribunals, and endowing the country thereby with the laws and procedure in force in Europe and particularly in France, changes which militate in favour of the abolition of the capitulations, all the efforts made by Turkey with this object have proved unavailing.

In order to set forth advantageously the fact that the attitude observed by the powers towards the question of the capitulations has not passed, in all cases, the stage or limit of simple promise is once more confirmed by the precedents of a date quite recent.

ITALY PLEDGES SUPPORT TO TURKISH DEMAND.

Italy having followed the example of Austria-Hungary, it was stipulated in the Treaty of Lausanne that the Sublime Porte intending to open, in a European conference or otherwise with the interested great Powers, negotiations for one purpose of stopping the capitulary regime in Turkey and replacing it by a regime on the lines of the international law, *'Italy recognising the good faith of these intentions of the Sublime Porte,* declares from now on her desire to lend her full and sincere support in this matter.—(Art. 8).

Negotiations opened in 1913 with the French and English governments with this object had not been happier, even partial modifications in the matter of economic dispositions having been subjected to very heavy compensations.

Moreover, it should be remembered that the capitulations are not bilateral acts.

Most of these acts have less to do with international treaties than with concessions of privileges. (1) They are "gracious and voluntary concessions, always revokable, void by the death of the sovereign who had made them. They have not, in fact, what constitutes a treaty, by its excellence which is the distinct and essential character of every convention, that is to say, the synallagmatic character attested by the reciprocity of engagements and the double signature. (2).

(1) See:— Juridiction Consulaire by Fernand Girand.

(2) See:—Pandectes Francaises V. 14 page 471.

This character permits the capitulations to be denounced unilaterally, and they are not therefore the less liable to be annulled by Turkey alone, even if they are taken for veritable bilateral acts.

The treaties whose duration is not fixed beforehand, implicate the clause *"Rebus sic stantibus,"* according to which a transformation in the circumstances which led to the conclusion of a treaty, might involve annulment by one of the contracting parties of that treaty, if it is not possible to annul it by mutual consent. "It must be admitted that cases occur wherein the State must have power to declare itself absolved from the performance of all engagements, even when an explicit clause reserving such a right was not included in the treaty itself. Respect for engagements made should not, for example, be published to the extent of suicide. If we could require a state to carry out the onerous engagements it had contracted, we could no more ask it to sacrifice its development and existence to the execution of its treaty obligations. (1).

ITS ARCHAIC CHARACTER.

We do not wish to press here the point of the legitimacy of the abrogation of the capitulations, legitimacy, which, besides the eminent French juris-consult whom we have quoted above, is also recognised by many other French and British jurists.

What we wish to bring out—strikingly is that the archaic and super-annuated character of the capitulations being generally recognised as well as the legitimacy of every State to free itself from all engaments putting in danger its very existence, the new Turkey, anxious to preserve intact its independence, could not tolerate the creation, on its own soil, of a regime which did not exist in the other countries of Europe, and not even in the Balkan States.

She would, on the other hand, be quite disposed to conclude with the interested Powers treaties of commerce, of establishment of extradition, as well as consular conventions, on the basis of reciprocity and the general international law.

(1) Pradier Fodere Vol. 2 page 924, No. 1211.

*See the article on Capitulations by Louis Renault in the "Grande Encyclopaedie."

*See "Les Capitulations" by Pelissier de Ransas.

THE HEWETT ENGINEERING SCHOOL LUCKNOW

Recent opinions from responsible Officers of various Engineering Departments, are given below, with thanks, in continuation with those already published:—

10. The Resident Engineer, G. I. P. Rly., Victoria Terminus, Bombay, writes:—
"28th December, 1922. It gives me pleasure to certify the good work done by the "Hewett Engineering School" of Lucknow. I had occasions to come across some of the students passed out from this School and I found in them really good qualifications and abilities which they acquired from the School. I wish the School authorities every success in the work taken over by them."

11. H. C. Mittal Esq., B. S. C., A. M. I. C. E., C. P. E., Assistant Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Ry., writes:—
"Beawar, 24th December 1922. I have pleasure in certifying that about three students of the Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow, worked under me and they gave me satisfaction with their work and showed they had received good training in the School."

12. The Assistant Engineer, B.B. & C.I. Ry., Ajmere Sub-Division, writes:—
"Ajmer, 22nd. December 1922. I have found B. Lekhraj, one of the students of the Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow, who worked under me as a sub-Overseer for nearly 1½ years, an intelligent Surveyor, Leveller and Estimator. This shows that he had a good training."

13. M. A. Ghani Esq., B. A., C.E., A.M.I.E. Assistant Engineer, Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, Back Bay House, Bombay, writes:—(Extract)
"Colaba, 3rd. January 1923. I am glad to have the opportunity to note what I can say about the students trained at the Hewett Engineering School of Lucknow. I have come across several subordinates working under me who got their training in this School and I always found them useful and intelligent on their works."

14. The Executive Engineer, B.H.D. II, Development Department, Bombay, writes:—
"30th December 1922. I have had occasions to deal with many students of the Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow, in different capacities and have much pleasure in certifying that they have generally worked to my complete satisfaction. Even now there are some two or three of them on my staff and I am sure that they are the best subordinates I have got. The School is really doing good work in trying to produce industrious and capable men in the Engineering Line."

15. The Snb-Engineer, B.B. & C.I. Ry., Lower Parel (Bombay) writes:—
"29th December 1922. I have much pleasure in certifying that I have tried B. Ram Prasad, (Ex-student, Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow), who is working under me for the last eight months. He is trained up n very good way and s alround a good sub-overseer. The standard of the School is a good one and the practical training imparted there is exceptionally high. I shall be glad to appoint more students, if opportunity comes."

16. The Assistant Engineer, Backbay Reclamation Scheme, Bombay Development Directorate, Bombay writes:—
"Kennedy Seaface, 2nd. January 1923. It gives me gratest pleasure to place on record that the Hewett Engineering School of Lucknow has done a great service to the Government and country at large for the last so many years by supplying many students to the Public Works Department of India in its various branches, Railways, Irrigation and Military Works etc.
I have personally come across many of the students, who come out from the above School as Overseers and Sub-Overseers, and found them capable in every way. The students are imparted practical and theoretical training in all branches of Engineering, which is the cause of the great success of the institution. This institution deserves every encouragement at the hands of all Officers of Engineering Department of India."

17. Abstract of letter No. 1801, dated 8th January 1923, from the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, M.W.S., Lucknow, to the Principal, Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow.
"The three Sub-Overseers, Pt. Madhav Mohan Prasad Tewari, B. Har Prasad and Rikhi Ram mentioned in your letter under reply according to reports received from their immediate superior officers are doing good work. B. Mahmudal Hassan joined this office only a short time ago and a definite opinion about his work cannot be given at present."

18. J. T. McIntyre Esq., M.I.C.E., Superintending Engineer, G.I.P. Ry., Bombay District and Works, writes:—
"6th January 1923. I have known Seed Usuf Alli (Principal, Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow) for over twenty years and have a high opinion of his personal qualifications and the training afforded by his School, which has turned out many hundreds of well trained subordinates and deserves the support of Engineers of all services."

Officers of the Engineering Departments concerned, requiring sub-Overseers and Overseers, are requested to extend their help and patronage to the institution by communicating with the Principal of the School, who will always be glad to place the services of trained men at their disposal.

Principal,
Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow.

RAJASTHAN SEVA SANGHA SEARCHED

The Secretary, Rajasthan Sevasangha, Ajmer wires under date January 11:—On the 9th morning Mr. Waymouth, Superintendent of Police accompanied by half a dozen officers and more than three dozen constables raided the Rajasthan Sevasangha. Mr. Pathik was shown a search warrant in which he was suspected of dissemination or attempting to disseminate such seditious matters which may come under sections 124 and 153A. Constables were posted on each door and corner and every one going in and out through the doors' was stopped and made to show his pockets. The warrant spoke simply of Mr. Pathik, but they searched all the offices of the "Navinrajasthan" Paper Press and the Sangha, including all the stores, library and other offices and took away all hand written papers, correspondence, registers and other ordinary books, together with one or two copies of each photo and printed paper. Some boxes deposited by others who were not present in Ajmere were also broken. The search was continued upto 8 p.m. No serial list was formed nor any detailed receipt was given to the Sangha officer. The police took away thirteen boxes, two bundles, eleven large envelopes, three small envelopes many books, papers and letters of daily and urgent use.

It is usderstood that the Secretary of State's reply to the Assembly's resolution on furthering the grant of Indian autonomy has been received and that Government will soon publish it, possibly in a week's time.—(A. P.).

Mr. Ganesh Vasudeo Mavlankar has resigned his post as Secretary of the Gujrat Provincial Congress Committee and is about to resume practice as lawyer which he suspended last year in response to the call of the Congress.—(A. P.).

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Jan 16.

S S Quidoa, Holysuke, Karachi.
S S Kilindin Andrade, Alleppy.

The following vessels obtained their Port clearances, yesterday:—

S S Banca, William, Kobe.
S S J B Okasseler, Bakker, Arrvebay.
S S Java Maru, Kojiwa, Kobe.
S S City of Durban, Naylor, Karachi.
S S Barenfelo Erbo, Hamburg.
S S Shuster, Ashler, Busreh.
S S Chakrata, Gilchrist, Calcutta.
S S Gundara, Shellinglan, Colombo.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer City of Durban for Karachi.
Steamer Komakura Maru for Kobic.
Steamer Quiclos for Kobe.

S S Quiclos:—The B I S N Company's steamer Quicloa 4942 tons, Captain T V Holysuke, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with ballast.

S S Kilindin:—The R E Collin's Company's steamer Kilindin 124 tons, Captain S Andrade, arrived in harbour yesterday from Alleppy with a general cargo.

S S Banca:—The P and O Company's steamer Banca 3794 tons, Captain L L William sailed yesterday from harbour for Kobe with a general cargo.

S S J. B. Akasseler:—The W and A. Graham Company's steamer J B Akassder 2909 tons, Captain J Bakker sailed yesterday for Arocbay with a general cargo.

S S Java Maru:—The O S K Company's steamer Java Maru 2885 tons, Captain K Kojima sailed yesterday for Kobe with a general cargo.

S S City of Durban:—The Killick Nixon Company's steamer City of Durban 2847 tons, Captain J. Naylor sailed yeserday for Karachi with a general cargo.

S S Barenfels:—The W and A Graham Company's steamer Barenfels 4679 tons, Captain Erbo sailed yesterday for Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Shuslter:—The W and A. Graham Company's steamer Shuster 3602 tons, Captain C F Ashler sailed yesterday for Busreh, with a general cargo.

S S Chakrota:—The B I S N Company's steamer Chakrota 3602 tons Captain J A. Gilchrist sailed yesterday for Calcutta with general cargo.

S S Gundara:—The B I S N Company's steamer Gundara 3190 tons, Captain W G Shellinglan sailed yesterday for Colombo with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, JANUARY 16.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Gazana, 3190, Karachi, 19/1, M M and Co.
2 Mantua, 5889, London, 20/1, M and Co.
3 Barenfels 4679, Karachi 15/1, Graham Co.
4 Banca, 3794, Kobe, 17/1 M M & Co.
5 Canara 3889, N.F., N.F. M M & Co.
Trautenfels, 3923, Hamburg, N.F., Graham and Co.
8 Sicilia, 4188, Shanghai, 24/1, M M and Co.
9 Queda, 4944, Genoa, 20/1, M M and Co.
10 Alipore, 3241, Japan, 26/1, M M and Co.
10 Zaroba, 3657 Africa 19/1.
10 Karagala 3647 Africa 24/1. M M & Co.
11 Kamakura Maru, 3644, 25/1 N Y Kaisha.
12 Scindia, 3247, Liverpool, 19/1, Graham & Co.
16 Chupra 2962, London 20/1, M M Co
17 Antor 2268 Hull, N.F., Scindia S N Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Java Maru, 2885, Kobe, 17/1, O S Kaisha.
2 Nizam, 3334, Calcutta, 19/1, T M and Co.
4 Vita, 1955, Busreh, 19/1 M M Co.
6 City of Durham, 2847, Karachi, 16/1, K N and Co.

PRINCES DOCK

16 Farignana 2284, Genoa 7/2, M Italigna.
A Saikoh Maru, 3104, Kobe, 18/1, Y K Kaisha.
G Jalatarang, 1463, N F. N.F., Scindia S N Co.
N Alness, 2235, Dunkirk, N.F., Scindia S N Co.
B Chakrata 3602 Calcutta 17/1, M M & Co.
D & E Burma Maru 2822, Japan 28/1, O S Kaisha.
F Alipore, 3341, Japan, 26/1 M M & Co.,
H Warora, 1336, Busreh N.F. M M Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 26th January, Agent P. and O. Co.
Malwa due about 19th January P and O. Co.
Khyber due about 2nd February P & Co.
Narkunda due about 9th Feb., P & Co.
Caledonia due about 16th Feb., P & O. Co.
Devanha due about 23rd Feb., P & O Co.
China due about 2nd March, P & O Co.
Moldevia due about 9th March P and O. Co.

FROM LONDON.

Gamaria due about 21st January, Agent B I S N Co.
Masula due about 27th January) Agent B I N Co.
Mundra (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Fruth (not fixed), Agent M M and Co.

FROM BARRY.

Tesco (not fixed) Agent Graham & Co.,

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Rangoon due about 19th January, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 20th January, Agent Graham Co.
Clan Macnab due about 22nd January, Agent J F Co.
Trafford Hall due about 22nd January, Agent K N Co.
Melford Hall (not fixed), Agent K N Co.
Clan Murdoch due about 15th February, Agent J F Co.
Clan Mackeller (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Clan Sinclair (not fixed)/ Agent J F Co.
Massilia due about 18th Jan., Agent Graham and Co.
Vindelia (not fixed) Agent Graham Co.
City of Karachi (not fixed), Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Urbino due about 20th January, Agent J F Co.
City of Florence (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Ariosto (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG, ETC.

Gutenfels due about 24th January, Agent Graham Co.
Tralevan (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Meerkerk due about 20th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Ridderkerk due about 10th February, Agent D Sassoon Co.
Kondekirk due about 3rd March, Agent D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Hungaria due about 20th January, Agent Lloyd Triestino Co.
Sirena due about 27th Jan., Agent L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Westminster, 17th January, Agent Graham Co.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Andes Maru due about 17th January, Agent O S K.
Muroran Maru due about 20th January Agent N Y K.
Ava Maru due about 27th January, Agent N Y K.
Himalaya Maru due about 27th January, Agent O S K.
Saigon Maru due about 30th January, Agent O S K.
Luzon Maru due about 5th Feb., Agent O S K.K

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due about 9th February, Agent P and O Co.
Macedonia due about 23rd February, Agent and O Co.
Nagpore due about 3rd Feb., Agent P & O Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Naldera due about 26th January, Agent and O Co.

FROM DURBAN, ETC.

Karapara due about 27th February, Agent I S N Co.
Korea due about 11th February, Agent B I S N Co.
Accra (not fixed), Agent D M Khandvani.

EXPORTS

Jan. 16.

S S Mantua for London:—4 bdles lamb skin M A M S Kopna 11 bdles lamb skin, P Elobe 4 bdles lamb skin, Thos. Cook; 36 bales lamb skin, Cox's Shipping; 5 bales lamb skin Allen Bros.; 15 cases sandal wood oil Thos Cook 8 casks sheep casemas, S M H Kadarbakh; bales woolen carpets, E Aghroff; 7 cwt kamala, H H M. Jetha; 6 bdles woolen carpets, H G Aminoff, 8 bdles lamb skin, H A Ebrahimoff.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—300 cwt myrabolums, B Damji; 150 bales Ind. cotton raw, Rally Bros.; 55 bales cty. cotton fly, K Visram. 312 bales Ind. cotton raw, L. Abercrombie; 26 bales wool raw, G Changammal; 10 bales wool raw, H S J Mohomed; 14 bales Ind. cotton raw, The Bombay Co.; 15 bales wool raw M Mohanlal; 50 bales wool raw, F.P., F F Campbell; 16 bales African raw cotton, T M Kaisha; 199 cwt deel seed, C. Jivanlal; 900 bales Ind cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Scindia for Marseilles:—110 bales cty. cotton fly, K Ytoram; 36 cwt dry castings, A. Meyer, 410 cwt. gum Arabic, P. Kooverji.

S S Scindia for Tripoli—63 bales cty grey cotton twist, Sassoon J David.

S S Scindia for Alexandria:—62 bales cty. grey cotton twist, Sassoon I David.

S S Scindia for Berouth:—7 cwt black pepper S A Misree. 10 bales buffalo leather, Jivan Gobind.

S S Barenfels for Hamburg:—100 bales clean cotton fly, C Peraj, 110 bales Ind cotton raw, E Spinner.

S S Trantenfels for Hamburg:—550 bales Ind cotton raw, Volkart Bros. 50 bales hemp, M B Kaisha.

S S Trantenfels for Rotterdam:—400 cwt gingelly seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Trantenfels for Bremen:—330 bales Ind. cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Trantenfels for Naples:—135 cwt castor seed, Strauss and Co.

S S Warfield for Antwerp:—62 bales clean cotton fly, Birla Bros.

S S Autar for Hull:—400 cwt ground nuts, Volkart Bros.; 11400 cwt ground nuts, Strauss and Co., 8080 cwt cotton seed, Volkart Bros

S S Alness for Hull:—1992 cwt myrabolums, Kalyandas Bros. 11400 cwt cotton seed, Strauss and Co.

S S Alness for Dunkirk:—400 bales Ind. cotton, raw, K M Nathoo; 1000 cwt poppyseed Htrauss; 1000 cwt rape seed Strauss; 1000 cwt. ground nut Strauss; 330 bales Ind. raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Tanignava for Genoa:—400 cwt ground nut Volkart Bros.; 200 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros.

S S Tanignava for Naples:—300 bale sind. cotton raw, E Spinner.

S S Kamakara Maru for Kobe:—300 bales Ind. cotton F P. Nissim Cotton Trading; 300 bales Ind. cotton raw, Ozu Burin; 2000 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K Kaisha: 2100 bales Ind. cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Kamakara Maru for Yokohama:—1500 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K Kaisha; 200 bale Ind. cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Kamakara Maru for Moji:—500 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Kamakara Maru for Shanghai:—2000 bales Ind cotton raw, G K Kaisha; 100 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K Kaisha; 100 bales Ind. cotton raw, Nissim Cotton Trading.

S S Alepore for Kobe:—400 bales Ind cotton raw, Suzinki; 200 bales Ind. cotton raw, T M K Kaisha; 1000 bales Ind. cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 500 bales Ind. cotton, N M Kaisha.

S S Alepore for Yokohama:—450 bales Ind. cotton raw, Rally Bros.; 2000 bales Ind cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

S S Alepore for Osaka:—500 bales Ind. cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

S S Bengal Maru for Kobe:—100 bales Ind. cotton raw, C Bamanji, 100 bales Ind. cotton raw, H Nensey

S S Bengal Maru for Shanghai:—1000 bales Ind. cotton raw, J C Trading; 800 bales Ind. cotton raw, C Bamanji; 500 bales Ind cotton raw, Ozu Burin. 500 bales Ind cotton raw, Nissim Cotton Trading.

S S Bengal Maru for Osaka:—100 bales Ind. cotton, The Bombay Co.

S S Burma Maru for Kobe—2700 bales Ind. cotton raw, GK Kaisha; 300 bale sInd cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 100 bales Ind. cotton raw Volkart Bros; 200 bales Ind. cotton raw, H. Rambhagat.

S S Burma Maru for Yokaichi:—800 bales Ind. cotton raw, G K Kaisha; 1000 bales Ind. cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

S S Saikoh Maru for Kobe:—1600 bales Ind. cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Saikoh Maru for Osaka:—400 bales Ind. cotton raw T M Kaisha. 100 bales Ind cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Saikoh Maru for Yokaichi:—500 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Saikoh Maru for Moji:—500 bales Ind. cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

S S Sicilia for Hongkong—125 cwt gum Arabic, A Abdulla and Sons;

S S Cicilia for Shanghai:—65 cwt gum Arabic A Abd lla and Sons.

S S Quilsa for Kobe:—100 bales Ind cotton raw, Sassoon David; 500 bales Ind cotton raw, Ozu Burin.

S S Takoapa Maru from Yokohama. Agents N Y Kaisha:—12 cases peppermint oil, 17 cases peppermint crystal; 400 cases biscuits, 25 cases cotton boot lace, 10 cases cotton shirting, 13 cases spun silk, 25 cases spun silk yarn, 97 cases silk goods.

From Tokyo:—23 cases rubber toy, 7 cases toys, 25 cases clock, 15 pkges provisions, 50 bales cotton yarn, 15 cases silk yarn.

From Nagoya:—351 cases porcelain, 52 cases safety matches, 70 cases enamelled ware, 120 bales cotton yarn.

From Osaka:—10 cases lead whistle, 36 cases mirror, 18 cases woolen shawl, 0 cases striped drill, 23 cases cotton yarn, 155 bales cotton yarn, 25 bales grey cotton yarn, 87 bales cotton shirting, 180 bales cotton shirting 10 bales grey cotton shirting, 27 cases enamelled ware, 56 cases enamelle plate, 120 cases safety match, 100 cases sulpher match.

From Kobe:—18 cases umbrella sticks, 100 cases refined camphor, 40 cases enamelled ware 10 cases enamelled basin, 5 cases enamelled plate 22 cases porcelain ware, 40 cases cotton hosiery, 350 bales cotton shirting, 113 cases safety match.

From Hongkong:—150 bags sugar, 160 cases gum benjamin, 230 bags beter nut, 350 bags sago flour, 25 bags nut mage 55 bags coffee 10 bags white pepper.

From Colombo:—133 bags green tea, 90 bags gunnies 25 bdles old gunces.

S S Delta from London. Agent:—M. Mackenbie:—6 boxes gold coin, 20 boxes bar gold, 887 bars silver.

From Hamburg:—6 cases music ware, 3 cases leather belting.

S S Gandara from Rangoon. Agents.—B I S N Company—6813 bags rice 573 pcs. teak squares; 721 pcs. teak posts; 91730 pcs. teak scantlings. 26998 bdles. teak scantlings, 2071 pcs plank; 983 pcs teak battens.

S S Chinese Prince from Durban. Agents W and Graham——6138 tons coal 400 tons coke.

O. S. K steamer Andes Maru from Japan via ports, arrived in Bombay on the 16th inst.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 16 June, 1923.

Bank Teledraphic	1-4 1/8
Bank Demand	1-4 5/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m /s	1-4 3/8
Sos Demand	444
American Dollars	322
Honkong Dollars	173
Shanghai	232
Japau	155
Singapore	175 1/2

Market—Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS,

Bombay, Jan. 16th 5 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 ..	50 0 0	7 9 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	49 0 0	7 6 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangal ..	50 0 0	7 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	9 8 0	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 12 0	10 4 0
Rapzseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 0 0	10 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	12 10 0	13 2 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	12 4 0	12 12 0
Teelseed, White 80-20 ..	71 0 0	14 14 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	68 0 0	13 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	65 0 0	13 4 0
Teelseed Black	62 0 0	12 4 0
Poppyseed, White	12 12 0	13 4 0
Groundnuts	64 0 0	12 14 0
Nowraseed	6 12 0	7 2 0
Barly	34 0 0	
Castorseed	59 0 0	11 8 0
Cotton Seeds-Ready Delivery	37 0 0	5 4 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	7 10 6	
Linseed May	12 11 6	

GOKER COMPOUND.

A palateable preparation for masturbation (self-abuse) and its attendant evils which are the bane of humanity. This infernal and cruel vice leads to loss of memory, loss of virility, loss of health, and brings on extreme nervous prostration and finally insanity. This is a preparation of that famous herb Gokharoo. It curbs passion without in the least impairing the physiological functions of the generative organs.

This is also useful in Spermatorrhea or secret wasting through any cause. Dose one to two teaspoonfuls at bed time for those whose trouble is at night only. Those who suffer night and day should take it morning and evening in milk or water. It has a good healthy action on the bowels.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.

HERBAL PHARMACY,

OPERA HOUSE TRAM TERMINUS, *Girgaum, BOMBAY.*

Laboratory—PARDY, BASSEIN.

WANTED AGENTS.

Or Mi

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 15.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool —	8,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp ..	..
„ „ Sales of East Indian —	50
„ „ Imports .. .. —	..

EGYPTAIN FUTURE PRICES:—

Tone of New York Market Barely steady

Egyptian F.G.F. Spot mere fair demand	—	16.02
Sakels	..	18·40
New York, 11 a.m.	March	27 68
(As known in Liverpool at— closing time.) ..	May .. July ..	27·86 27·61
New Orients 10 a.m. ..	Mar. .. July ..	27.27 27.22

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jan. 15.

Future at New York	Jan. ..	27.45—08
	Mar. ..	27.62—08
	May ..	27.80—09
	July ..	27.52—12

Liverpool, Jan. 15.

Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool	Jan. ..	15.37+20
	Mar. ..	15.15+19
	May ..	14 95+20
	July ..	14.70+18

London, Jan. 15.

Telegraphic Transfers 1/4 7/32 Steady.
Bar Gold 4-8-8Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 32 1/2 Steady.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 15.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Pots —		19,000
„ Exports to Great Britain —		10,000
„ „ to Continent		9·000
Futures at New York	Jan. ..	27.45—08
„ „ „	March ..	27.62 08
„ „ „	May ..	27.89—09
„ „ „	July ..	27.52—12
Spot Cotton at New York ..		27.75—05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..		27·50—25
Futures at New Orleans	March ..	27,21+04
„ „ „	May ..	27.27+05
Fair Ri Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..		11 7/8
Demand Bills		..
Silver Commercial bars U. S. mined ..		99 5/8
Do. Foreign		67 1/8

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool Jan. 15,

Months	To-days Prices
Jan.	15·43+26
Feb.	15,29+25
Mar.	15·21+25
April	..
May	15·02+27
June	..
July	14·77+75
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	13.89+26
Nov.	..
Dec.	..

EGYPTIANS:—

March	17·65
May	17·75
July	1710

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 15.

Months	To-days prices.
Jan.	15.37+20
February	15.24+20
March	15.16+19
April	15.04+16
May	14.94+20
June	14.81+18
July	14.70+18
Aug.	14.46+09
Sept.	14.17+2
Oct.	13.84+21
Nov.	13.6 +22
Dec.	1355.+22

Barely Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 15.

Months	To-day's prices.
January	17·25+17
February	17·32+17
March	17·40+17
April	17.55+17
May	17 65+17
June	17.75+17
July	17·90+22
August	18·00+22
September	18·10+22
October	18·20+22
November	18·35+32

ADDITIONAL QUOTATION.

Liverpool Jan. 15.

M G. Bengal	Good	8·65
„ „	Fully Good	9.05
„ „	Fine	9.45
No. 1 Oomra,	Good	10·70
„ „	Fully Good	11.10
„ „	Fine	11.50
M. G. Broach	Good	12.45
„ „	Fully Good	12.85
„ „	FSne	13.25
M. G. Scinde	Good	8.55
„ „	Fully Good	8.95
„ „	Fine	9.35

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 15.

Rentes 3 per cent	58 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	32 1/2
„ „ 2 months house ..	31 1/4

Closing Tone of silver:—Indian bazaars bought steady.

Discount Bank of England Rates ..	3 £
3 per cent since 17th July 1922,	
Interest day to day loans	2 15/16
„ „ 7 day Market loans ..	2 9/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan, 15.

WHEATS.

Rozario Santa Fe—62 1/2 lbs Jan.-Feb.	46/3
Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs Jan.-Feb.	46
Australi n Jan.-Feb. Sellers ..	52
Karachi Barley Jan.-Feb. Sellers ..	30/6
Wheat Choice While Karachi, per 480 lbs. C,I,F. Jan.-Feb. Sellers ..	50
„ Red Karachi 480 lbs. C. I. F. Jan.Feb. Sellers	49 6
Tone:—Quiet.	
Wheat afloat to U, K, Qrs.	1,765,000

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18 5/8
Hongkong	£ 118
National	£ 45 1/2
P. and O. Banking Corporation ..	£ 14
Eastern Bank	5 1/4

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Real Bold Jan.-Feb, Nominal	£ 17 1/4
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, per ton	..
LINSEE Argentine Jan-Feb Sellers Firmly held	£ 17
RAPESEED, Brown Cawnpore per ton Firmer more as Ked	..
LINSEED, Bombay per ton Jan.-Feb. Nominal	£ 20
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound dellivered per ton) Jan.-Feb. Buyers	£ 9
TORIA RAPESEED—Jan.-Feb. Value	£ 16 1/2

METALS.

English best Selected Copper ..	£ 67 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 64
Copper Braziers	£ 82 1/2
Yellow Metal	7 15/16
Hard spelter	29 1/2
Corrugated Sheet	£ 18 3/8

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris .. Francs ..	66,95

WAR LOANS ETC.

Funding Loans 4%1960/90	£ 88 1/4—1/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 8 1/4
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 3/4+3/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	56 5 8+1/2
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	38
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	66—1/2
Govt. Securities 3%	58 1/4—1/2
7 per cent Indian Loan	£ 115 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Feb-Mar,	14 3/4
Plantations First Larex Crepe Jan. ..	16 1/4
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay ..	14
Tone:—Active	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar C. & F, Calcutta 16-18 Feb. Value	19/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb,-Mar, Sellers	20/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay F.b-Mar. Sellers	21/1 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Feb.-Mar, Sellers	21/1 1/2
Cuban Sugar Feb.-March Sellers ..	17/1 1/2

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTION.

(From our Correspondent.)

Jan. 16.

To-day Reuter reported 8 points lower in New York futures and a nise of 20 points in Liverpool. The recent advance was due to considerable buying by trade. The undertone of the American market is desidedly strong. Our market also continues to rule strong in sympathy with the recent firmer advices from New York. As regards the future of the market we look for still higher prices unless something unforeseen should happen, as the statistical position undoubtedly warrants a further advance. But after the recent rapid rise we may see some reaction, and if such materialises we would recommend our friends to take advantage of the same in order to make purchases.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 512 for F. G., M. G. Broach April/May. At the commencement some Offices were buyers and the market advanced to Rs. 514. A Japan House and Offices were free sellers at this level and the values declined to Rs. 508. Prior to the close of the Bazar Session, the chief Indore Operator commenced buying and prices improved Rs. 513. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 513. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 512 and going upto Rs. 514 closed at Rs. 512. The Indore Operator was buyer for Broach as well as Oomra descriptions Fine M. G. Oomra January opened at Rs. 471 and on selling by Offices and Commission Houses the prices eased to Rs. 466. The market advanced gradually till Rs. 471. While Oomra March opened at Rs. 458 and declined till Rs. 454½. The well-known Indore Operator was buying at about this level and the rate at 4 p.m. was quoted Rs. 457½. F. G. M. G. Bengal January was quoted at Rs. 376 and March at Rs. 374 as nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday and the inquiry was limited.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Liverpool due to open to-day about 3 points lower.

We have received the following cables from Messrs. Weld & Co., Liverpool.

Dated 13 Jan.—"Market advanced on buying by trade, and general buying. Tone of market strong."

Dated 15 Jan.—"General buying, some hedge selling. Manchester reports read better. Good general buying in the New York market early, later heavy realizing. Tone of Market good."

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS. (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Jan. 16th.

			Rs.
F. G. Broach ..	April-May ..		512
Fully Good Bengal ..	Dec.-Jan. ..		377
F. G. Bengal ..	March ..		375
Fine Oomra ..	Dec.-Jan ..		472 1/2
„ „ ..	March ..		458

E. I. O. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 16th.

			Rs.
F. G. Broach ..	April-May ..		512
Fully Good Bengal ..	Dec.-Jan. ..		377
Fully „ „ ..	March ..		375
Fine Oomra ..	Dec.-Jan. ..		46[illegible]
„ „ ..	March. ..		46[illegible] 8

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 16th.

Description	Super-Fine	For	Goods	Goods
M. G. Bengal and sind Punjab	410	395	375	360
M. G. Oomra's No. ..	490	475	460	..
M. G. Central P. No. ..	525	510	495	..
M. G. Central P, No. ..	510	495	480	..

ESTIMATED COTTON STOCK IN BOMBAY

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bombay, Jan. 15. Year. 1922-23. Bs.	Year. 1921-22. Bs.
Receipts for the bi-week from 12th Jan. to 15th Jan, 1923 .	71,339	87,902
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1922 to 15th Jan. 1923	10,12,334	12,70,907
Shipments for the bi-week from 12th Jan to 15th Jan. 1923 Europe —	32,768	7,762
China, Japan and Coast Ports —	36,800	40,578
Total —	69,568	48,340
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1922 to 15th Jan. 1923. Europe	2,89,805	2,39,479
China, Japan and Coast Ports — —	4,78,404	6,48,346
Total —	7,68,209	8,87,825
Afloat in harbour Europe — —	9,752	3,483
China, Japan and Coast Ports ..	1,28,612*	34,119

* Including 1528 Bales for U. S. of America.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton pressed etc., for the 48 hours ending 1 p.m. on 15th Jan, 1921.

Cotton .. — — — —	22,141 Bales.
Wheat	5,697 Cwt.
Linseed	3,849 „
Rape, etc.	1,263 „
Gingellyseed	1,989 „
Poppyseed	903 „
Groundnuts	9,606 „
Castorseed	2 72 „
Rice	4,640 „
Myrabollams	979 „
Cottonseed	33,321 „
Mowraseed	487 „
Gram	1,257 „
Juwar	7 „
Masur	41 „
Barley	441 „
Bajra	5,840 „
Coal	4,156 Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Jan. 16.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 26-14-0.
Bars Gold forward 25-11-6.
Bars Gold settlement 25-6-0.
Bars Silver ready 83-14-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement 83-2-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 81-0-0.

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 3/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 1/8.
On London—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 3/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 7/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 1/4.
Tone of Exchange:—Steady Market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 450.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 470.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 469.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 155½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 151.
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 173.
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 239.
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 175½.
On New York—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 322.
London Gold ready—sh. 88-8.
London Silver ready—d. 32-8.
London Silver forward—d. 31-4.
Tone of Silver—Steady, India bought, China bought forward.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange $ 4.66-1/2.
French Exchange Frcs 68.60.
Swiss Exchange Frcs 24.50.
Belgium Exchange Frcs 75.00.
Italian Exchange Liras 94.70.
German Exchange Mrks. 65000.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 57/8.
5 per cent War Loan 83.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923 99/8.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 99/8.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 99/12.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 83.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1950 94/8.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 67.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 94/8.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 67.

The Share Market is closed to-day.

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They possess unrivalled testimonials from such high personages as H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, H. H. the Raja of Jawhar, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Hon. Sir D. D. Daver, Justice of the High Court the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart, Sir D. J. Tata and a host of others, some to the effect that their complicated Lenses which could not be got anywhere else in India, were supplied on demand by BALIWALLA and HOMI the workmanship of which is as good as any in Europe or America.

They have the unique distinction of having won more than one gold medal, for superb craftsmanship.

FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEMS OF NEAR EAST.

CHICHERIN ON LAUSANNE CONFERENCE

SOVIET DELEGATION'S PROGRAMME.

Before leaving Moscow, comrade Chicherin gave one of the Editors of the Russian Telegraph Agency the following exposition of the fundamental problems of the Near East and the programme of the Soviet delegation at the Lausanne conference.

THE PROBLEM OF THE NEAR EAST.

At the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles East meets West, Europe meets Asia. Taken all in all, the struggle which has arisen around this spot is one between the imperialism of the capitalist lands of the West and the exploited people of the East. It is from this point of view that these exploited peoples regard the fight of the Turkish people and their last brilliant victory. In the great combat between world capital and the peoples it oppresses, one of the leading parts is played by the struggle for the Near East, the struggle for the Straits.

At the same time serious differences divide the great powers who meet together at Lausanne to defend their supremacy over the peoples of the East. It is just at this most sensative geographical spot of the old world, the frontiers between Europe and Asia, that the jealousy between the great powers endeavouring to dominate one another has always shown its acutest character. Constantinople and the Straits have always constituted the most important subject of the whole diplomacy of the great powers. The Turkish empire, before the Turkish people took its fate into their own hands, owed its existence solely to the irreconcible antagonism among the great powers, especially between Tsarist Russia and England. The geographical position of the Mediterranean renders it the most important of all seas, for over its flows the traffic between Europe and Asia, for the world route between East and West, between the Atlantic and the Pacific, leads through it, and it contains the most important fulcrums of world imperialism and especially the basis of England's world sovereignty.

The conquest of the Straits by Tsarism would have secured access to these world waterways for Tsarist Russia, and in addition an extremely important and strong strategic naval base backed by the gigantic territories of Russia. Thus during the 19th century Great Britain exerted all her forces, to keep Tsarism from approaching Constantinople. And it was not by accident that, when German rule extended to Constantinople, and began to stretch out its feelers across Bagdad into the depths of Asia and in the direction of India, that the Near East, the Bagdad peninsula, became the object of one of the sharpest antagonisms which led to the world war

SOVIET RUSSIA'S POLICY IN THE STRAITS QUESTION.

Fresh problems have cropped up with this problem. After three years of heroic fighting the Turkish people has saved itself from the danger threatening its existence; it has liberated nearly the whole of Turkish land from foreign oppression, and is now endeavouring to create a politically and economically independent state, permitting no enslavement nor exploitation of the Turkish people by other countries or by Western capital. Soviet Russia, the young workers' republic, supports the oppressed peoples, and follows this fight against world capital with the fullest sympathy. Soviet Russia is herself threatened by world capital, which seeks to exploit Russia. In the Near East, Russia defends the right of self-determination of the peoples, and their complete economic and political independence; she gives fullest support to the sovereign rights of the Turkish people as the owner of the Straits and the adjoining coasts. All thought of aggresion is far removed from the Soviet republic; its sole desire is the preservation of peace on the Black Sea, and the security of its own coasts. Full realization of the principle of Turkish sovereignty over Turkish land and water, the complete exclusion by Turkey of foreign war ships from the Straits, perfectly free traffic for the merchant marine, and the complete security of Turkey's political and economic independence in every respect—these are the main points of Soviet Russia's Near Eastern policy, determined by Russia's general prnciples, by the interests of peace on the Black Sea, and finally, by the wish to secure the Soviet coasts.

ENGLAND'S POLICY.

England is striving in a diametrically opposite direction. England would like her fleet to have the right to pass freely through the Straits, and would like to keep the coasts of the Straits under the immediate control of her troops, or of the so-called international commissions over which England wields overwhelming influence. England is concerned over her numerous positions in the Mediterranean and also in the East, on the Black Sea and in the Indian Ocean. England's predominance in the Mediterranean is a necessary factor in her world-command of the seas. England therefore finds it hard to renounce claim to such a strong strategic position as that afforded by the Straits, from where the relation of forces in the Mediterranean can best be influenced. While Turkey is fighting in the elementary interests of her existence, England's programme in the Straits and in the Near East is diametrically opposed, for England is fighting for the most important positions of her world domination.

FRANCE'S POLICY.

In the Near East, as in every part of the world, France is always the enemy of England. England and France have for centuries been hereditary enemies, and now, after a mutual victory over the opposing imperialist coaliton of the central European powers, they are competing with one another with ever increasing intensity, and the antagonism between them becomes acuter every day. The new France which emerged from the war, an enterprising industrial France, is seeking new economic connections, markets, and sources for raw materials, and resumes her old traditional strivings for expansion. In pursuance of these objects France is trying to assume the role of protector of Turkey, with the idea of obtaining a ruling position in that country, of seizing the ores and other natural riches of Asia minor, and of forming over it a network of French railways. The new so-called Mediterranean policy of France represents an irreconcilable contradiction to the fundamental tendencies of English world expansion and English dominion of the seas The struggle between England and France for mastery in Aisa Minor and in the Straits is one of the most essential items of their antagonism. But now that it is a question as to whether it will be possible for the capitalist states to maintain domination over the Eastern peoples at all, Poincare turns suddenly to England, and joins in the fight of the Western exploiters against the Eastern exploited.

ITALY'S ROLE.

Italy represents an unexpected new factor at Lausanne, for her foreign policy is inspired by an unusual spirit of enterprise and courageous initiative. Italy now feels herself to be a young and powerful country, whose power increases day by day. While the population of France is gradually decreasing, that of Italy is increasing rapidly. In this respect she has already overtaken France. Her riches are increasing, she will soon be economically one of the strongest countries of Europe; her economic life is characterised by greater activity and productivity than that of France.

In Italy the consciousness of growing power has extraordinarily increased, and Italy now presents herself at Lausanne with an independent policy, the purport of which has not yet been made known to the outer world. Italy does not possess such long-standing and firmly rooted economic interests in Turkey as England and France, so it is easy for her to appear as a friend on the side of Turkey against England. On the other hand, Italy must keep in with the other great European powers, and her ever-increasing striving after expansion of the peoples of the East from every form of oppression and exploitation by the European powers. Italy's policy at Lausanne will be distinguished by complexity and by unexpected changes of scenery. Italy is striving to resist he predominance of England and France, and with the clear idea of best protecting her own isterests, has already adopted the line of approaching and recognizing Soviet Russia, conscious that thus the most advantageous results can be obtained for herself and Russia alike.

The Little Entente, this echo of the Entente appears at Lausanne as the fourth European power, and hopes to obtain some advantage to itself by submitting to the will of the Entente.

OUR TASK AT THE CONFERENCE.

The Soviet Republic appears at Lausanne as the opposite pole of world policy, as the friend of the oppressed and exploited peoples of the East, and especially as the defender of all Turkish rights in the Straits, and as advocates of the complete exclusion of all warships from the Straits. Without Russia it is not possible to come to any permanent agreement at Lausanne on questions dealing with the Near East. The Russian delegation will not sign any agreement or treaty not in accord with the fundamental principles of the Soviet republic. The independence of Turkey, the recognition of all the legal rights of the Turkish people in the Straits and in all districts inhabited by Turks, the exclusion of foreign war ships from the Straits in the interests of peace in the Black Sea, and the free passage for trading vessels,—these are the theses of our programme at Lausanne, theses based on the principles of our policy, and in the interests of peace, the protection of our coasts and the approaches to our coasts. The Soviet Republic is fully conscious that without its participation no permanent agreement can be reached in the Near Eastern question. But it will only participate in such an agreement when it is in accord with the fundamental principles and the Near Eastern programme of the Soviet Republic.

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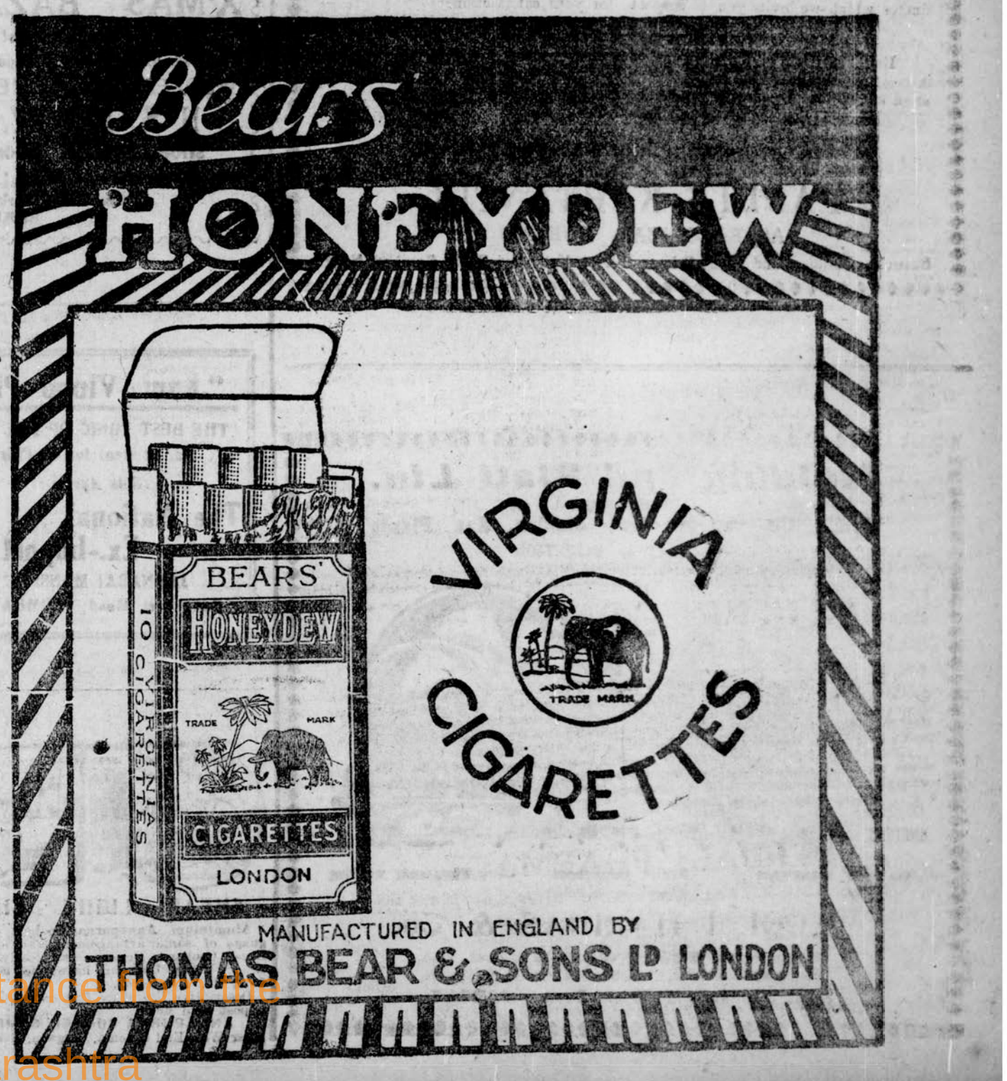

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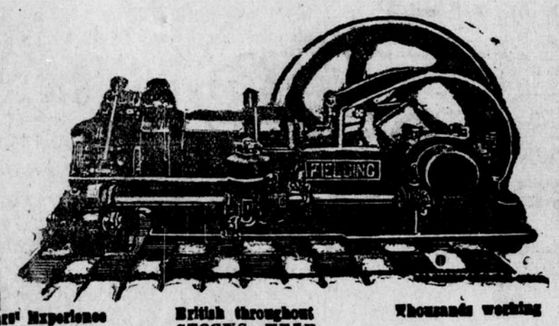

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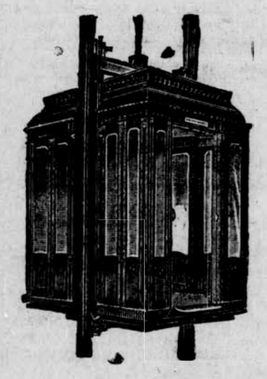

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